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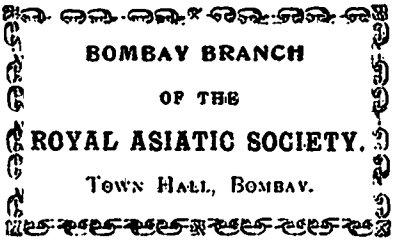

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Report

on the

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Administration

of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

1933-34

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Report on the Administration

OF THE

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

IN

1933-34

Introductory Note

Part I of the report, the General Summary, describes in narrative form the events of the calendar year 1934. Part II gives a detailed account of the working of each department of Government and is based upon departmental reports which cover the financial year 1933-34, the land revenue year 1932-33, the agricultural year 1933-34, or the calendar year 1933, according to the nature of the subjects which they review.

PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

General Conditions

1. Since the general fall in prices began the only year in which there was any substantial recovery was 1932. Prices began to fall again in 1933 consequent on a good monsoon and in the year under review were not appreciably above the level of 1931.

2. The continuance of the economic depression militated against any substantial decrease in crime and adversely affected the income from such sources of revenue as Stamps and Registration. Bad weather conditions damaged the *rabi* harvest of 1341 *fasli*, but an excellent monsoon ensured a good *kharif* harvest throughout almost the whole province. Even this happy event was not without its drawbacks, for good rains meant less demand for canal water and a fall in irrigation revenue.

It is gratifying therefore that, though the remissions of rent and revenue necessitated by the fall in prices had to be continued for another year and though the general policy continued to be one of economy, Government yet found it possible to make some provision, however modest, for new expenditure. Other encouraging features of the year were a rise in the price of timber, which augurs well for forest revenue, and some signs that trade and industry in general are recovering from the intense depression of the three previous years. Most encouraging of all, however, was the abandonment of the sterile policy of civil disobedience, the cessation of which left people free to devote themselves to the solution of the economic problem. The measures passed by the Legislative Council for the relief of indebtedness constituted a notable achievement, though the Bills have still to secure final assent.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

General.

3. Once again, any account of the political events of the year must, for all practical purposes, be little more than an account of the activities of the Congress party; for, although there were signs of an awakening political consciousness among the landed classes, born no doubt of alarm at the socialist trend of congress politics, the Congress party alone showed any power of effective organisation.

Suspension of Civil Disobedience.

4. The most important event of the year was Mr. Gandhi's admission that his followers, in pursuance of the policy of civil disobedience had failed to live up to his own standard of "truth and non-violence", and his consequent advice, duly accepted by the All-India Congress Committee at Patna in May, that the practice of individual civil disobedience for the attainment of "Swaraj" should be suspended. This decision was hailed with relief by all parties.

Congress Parliamentary Board.

5. Meetings of congress leaders early in the year led to a conference at Delhi on April 4 when it was decided to revive the All-India Swaraj Party to contest the elections to the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Gandhi, although himself doubtful of the usefulness of such a step, recognized that there was a considerable section of the Congress which was in favour of

it, and he therefore agreed to recommend to the All-India Congress Committee that the Swaraj Party should be authorised to function as the Parliamentary Party of the Congress. The recommendation was accepted in essentials on May 20, when the All-India Congress Committee resolved to appoint a Parliamentary Board to control the candidature of those desiring to enter the legislatures on behalf of the Congress. Thus was the Congress committed to the policy of council entry.

Congress Socialist Party.

6. This revolution in policy was not achieved, however, without strong opposition. Indeed it split the Congress into a number of groups holding divergent, if not actually conflicting, views. The most serious opposition came from the followers of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, who met at Patna in May during the session of the All-India Congress Committee to draw up an alternative programme, which they placed unsuccessfully before the Working Committee. In October they formed an All-India Congress Socialist Party, which was equally unsuccessful in its efforts to persuade the plenary session of the Congress to accept its object of an independent Socialist State or to agree to its programme. In this province, however, the Socialist Party made notable progress. Socialists were elected to most of the Congress Committees, and in some secured a majority; they predominated in the Provincial Congress Committee and among the United Provinces representatives to the All-India Congress Committee. They held a further conference at Etawah in December and reiterated their disapproval of the policy of participation in the legislatures, their faith in the organisation of peasants and workers, and their intention to work for the cancellation of debts and the elimination of landlords and taluqdars.

Nationalist Party.

7. Meantime there was opposition from another quarter to the manifesto issued by the Parliamentary Board. This manifesto, holding that the scheme of constitutional reform outlined in the White Paper was wholly unacceptable to the country, urged that a "Constituent Assembly" alone could frame a satisfactory constitution. It argued that the communal award, being an inherent part of the

White Paper scheme, would automatically lapse when the scheme was rejected, but held that the Congress, claiming to represent all parties, could neither accept nor reject the award, as it appeared to find favour with at least one party, namely the Muslims. This attitude was strongly criticised by the Sikhs of the Punjab and the Hindus of Bengal, led by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Aney, who considered that the communal award, in addition to perpetuating the system of separate electorates, was grossly unfair to the Hindus. These two leaders therefore resigned from the Congress Parliamentary Board and on August 19 formed a Nationalist Party, which, although supporting the Congress in its general condemnation of the White Paper, insisted on a complete rejection of the communal award. They held an All-India anti-Communal Award Conference at Bombay in October, but they too failed to shake the determination of the congress majority to pursue its policy of council entry. Although successful in the Punjab and Bengal, the Nationalist Party won hardly any support in this province. Of the four candidates, including Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and his nephew, who stood for election to the Legislative Assembly, only one survived the scrutiny of the nomination papers and he was eventually defeated by his Congress rival.

Elections for the Legislative Assembly.

8. After the removal of the ban on Congress organizations in June, the work of enrolling members and of re-organizing the various Congress town, tahsil, district and provincial committees was taken in hand. The elections to these committees were characterised by rivalry for office and the adoption of unscrupulous methods which in their turn led to widespread discord, tense situations and, at Cawnpore, an actual fracas. These disloyalties and corrupt practices were recognized and condemned in a resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee on July 30. Nevertheless the opposition of other political parties, if the loosely-knit organizations purporting to represent other interests may be honoured with the name of party, was so feeble and ill-organized that the Congress nominees won all the eight non-Muslim seats and the party secured the election of one of the two Muslim candidates set up.

Mr. Gandhi's retirement.

9. In the meantime Mr. Gandhi, distressed at the corruption in Congress ranks and also at his failure to carry an over-whelming majority of the Congress with him in his faith in *khaddar* and in his desire to replace by "truthful and non-violent" the expression "peaceful and legitimate" in the Congress creed, disclosed his intention of retiring from the Congress. This intention he carried into force at the plenary session at Bombay, leaving as his parting gift a thorough re-organization of the Congress constitution. He is now to devote himself to fostering the All-India Village Industries Association.

Other parties.

10. The activities of political and semi-political organizations other than the Congress were for the most part confined, as in the previous year, to the expression of views on the proposed constitutional reforms and the communal award.

11. The Liberal Party in examining the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was particularly critical of the omission of any reference to Dominion Status and expressed its opinion that the proposed Reforms would hinder rather than hasten India's advance to responsible Government.

12. The Hindu Mahasabha was relentless in its opposition to the communal award which, it considers, is grossly unfair to the Hindus, particularly to the Hindu and Sikh minorities in the Punjab and to the Hindu minorities in Bengal and Sind. The opposition of the Hindu Mahasabha coupled with the indefinite and, for some time, wavering attitude of the Congress had the effect, however, of uniting various Muslim factions in the determination to maintain the award. The All-India Muslim Unity Board and the League-Conference Parliamentary Majlis, a coalition of the All-India Muslim Conference with the All-India Muslim League, were at one in their determination to keep the award, but personal jealousies unfortunately prevented these two parties from joining forces and showing a united front in the elections for the Legislative Assembly.

13. In August the landowners both of Agra and of Oudh formed National Agriculturist Parties standing for unity between landowners and tenants and the improvement of agricultural conditions. But no candidate set up by these parties was successful in the elections.

POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THE PRESS.

Reforms.

14. With some exceptions the Hindu papers strongly criticised the Report of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform as conceived in a spirit of distrust of the Indian people; they considered that the recommendations of the Committee multiplied the safeguards proposed in the White Paper and conferred powers on Governors and the Governor-General which would enable them, if they chose, to act as dictators. They also prophesied that the new system of Government would be costly and would involve the imposition of additional taxation, thereby accentuating discontent. Finally they argued that the omission of all reference to the attainment of Dominion Status was indicative of a reactionary policy. Extremist papers, while professing to treat the Report with indifference, subjected the various recommendations to vehement criticism and declared that nothing short of complete independence would satisfy the country. The majority of Muslim papers also joined in the general criticism but pointed out that the rejection of the Reforms would involve the lapse of the communal award, a contingency highly detrimental to Muslim interests, and they therefore urged Muslims to combine to secure improvements on the lines of the recommendations made by the British Indian delegation. The loyal section of the press, both Hindu and Muslim, welcomed the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee and earnestly pleaded for their acceptance.

The Congress.

15. The statement of Mr. Gandhi advising Congressmen to suspend civil disobedience, and Government's action in withdrawing the ban on Congress organizations, were generally welcomed. But some extremist papers pointed out that the movement was only suspended, that the struggle for independence was not abandoned and the Congress not defeated. The extremist papers strongly criticised Government for not releasing political prisoners and not withdrawing emergency legislation. In this connexion Muslim papers insistently pleaded for the removal of the ban on the Red Shirts. Moderate papers welcomed the revival of the Swaraj Party in the form of the Congress Parliamentary Board, but extremist papers opposed it on the ground

that to seek entry into the legislatures was inconsistent with the Congress resolution regarding their boycott. These papers supported the formation of the Socialist Party and advocated the adoption of a socialist programme by the Congress. In spite of their opposition to council entry they carried on a vigorous propaganda in favour of Congress candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly, pleading, lest they should be charged with inconsistency, that the programme of entering the legislatures was merely a change of tactics not affecting the ultimate goal of complete independence. A number of Muslim papers, holding that the Congress is dominated by men of the Hindu Mahasabha school, which aims at the establishment of Hindu dominance, viewed its activities with suspicion and regarded the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board as prejudicial to Muslim interests. Labour organs, complaining that the Congress was a body of capitalists who ignored the interests of peasants and labourers, persistently criticised its policy and activities, while the organs of the depressed classes strongly criticised the Congress Parliamentary Board for ignoring the claims of these classes; they urged Government to safeguard their interests.

Socialism.

16. During the year there was a marked increase, in the extremist section of the Hindi press, in the volume and intensity of propaganda in favour of socialism. This section urged that nothing but the end of capitalism and the zamindari system can solve the agrarian problem, while the more extreme papers represented Mr. Gandhi as a supporter of capitalists. Some papers persistently urged peasants and workers to organize a class war in order to establish their own Government, and as part of the socialist programme initiated a campaign against God and religion. A number of Muslim papers showed anxiety at the growth of socialist propaganda and expressed the apprehension that Mr. Gandhi's association with peasants in connexion with his programme of rural uplift, would strengthen the position of socialists. In the Muslim press, socialism had only two supporters, the *Mustaqbil* and the *Mushir* of Cawnpore.

Communal relations.

17. The riots at Ajodhia, Ghazipur and Agra evoked bitter and prolonged communal recriminations. The Muslim

press was excited by the Ajodhya riots, especially, and was insistent in its demand for a thorough inquiry into the conduct of Hindu officials who, it was alleged, had failed to protect the lives and property of Muslims. A number of Muslim papers regarded these riots as the outcome of a wide conspiracy aiming at the establishment of Hindu domination, and expressed themselves in vehement language when commenting on the sufferings and losses of Muslims during the disturbances.

18. Muslim papers protested strongly against the attacks made in Arya Samajist publications and speeches on Islam and its Prophet and urged the commutation of the sentence of death passed on Abdul Qayum for the murder of one Nathu Ram, the publisher of a history of Islam, which offended Muslim susceptibilities, pleading that the murder was committed under grave provocation. Muslim papers also protested vehemently against the atrocities alleged to have been perpetrated on Muslims in Kashmir, Kapurthala and some other Hindu States, some papers even asserting that there was a regular campaign to expel Muslims from these States.

The Communal Award.

19. After the decision of the Congress neither to accept nor to reject the communal award, controversy on the subject revived. Hindu papers, with the exception of Congress organs, opposed the decision, while the Muslim press welcomed it and criticised Hindu leaders, especially Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Aney, for their agitation to secure a modification of the award.

The removal of untouchability.

20. Orthodox Hindu papers, warning Government that the movement for the removal of untouchability was dangerous to peace, opposed it strongly. Socialist and Labour organs seized the opportunity to point a moral by warning the depressed classes that even though all the temples in India were thrown open to them, they would not attain emancipation unless they organized themselves to overthrow the existing capitalist system. Muslim papers remained suspicious of the movement alleging that it aimed at the establishment of Hindu ascendancy by the organization of the Adi Hindus.

Unemployment.

21. Socialist papers put forward the view that the reconstruction of society on socialist principles is the only solution for the problem of unemployment, while extremist papers criticised Government for their failure to solve this problem.

Agricultural indebtedness.

22. The Muslim press showed anxiety at the delay in the enactment of debt legislation and expressed a fear that the relief proposed for the reduction of agricultural indebtedness might be curtailed owing to the agitation of the money-lending classes. Socialist papers put forward their usual panacea for all evils and pleaded for the abolition of the zamindari system as a means of relieving the burden of indebtedness.

Muslim affairs.

23. The press was at first in favour of Hafiz Hidayat Husain's Bill for the protection of Muslim *waqfs*. Later on, however, Sunni papers grew suspicious of Government control and urged that all power should be vested in non-official committees, while Shia papers insisted on separate arrangements for Shia *waqfs*, as they apprehended that their interests might suffer if there were Sunni majorities on the district *waqf* committees.

24. Some Sunni and Shia papers were bitterly at variance on theological matters, while other papers indulged in strongly worded attacks on the Qadiani sect. Muslim papers protested against Jewish immigration into Palestine and expressed sympathy with the Arabs. They also condemned British policy in connexion with the war between Nejd and Yemen, and objected to the introduction of compulsory education for girls without adequate *pardah* arrangements.

Miscellaneous.

25. The announcement of the Government of India regarding the representation of minorities in the services, while strongly criticised by Hindu papers as likely to lead to inefficiency and to perpetuate communalism, was welcomed by the Muslim press, which pressed, however, for an increase of Muslim representation.

26. At the beginning of the year the press was absorbed in the discussion of measures for the relief of sufferers from the earthquake in Bihar. An influential section of the vernacular press sought to disparage these measures, comparing them

unfavourably with those taken by the Japanese Government on a similar occasion, while extremist papers seized the opportunity of making political capital out of the catastrophe by representing Government's attitude as one of indifference and callousness.

27. The vernacular press took a keen interest in the various labour disputes and strikes. It invariably championed the cause of the workers whilst denouncing the attitude of Government and the mill-owners.

The Legislative Council.

28. The United Provinces Legislative Council held 66 meetings during the year and was concerned with a body of legislation which for complexity and importance has never been rivalled in its history. The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram continued to be the President and Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan to be the Deputy President. Forty-eight days were devoted to Government business and twelve days to non-official business.

Official Bills.

29. The Council passed seventeen official Bills, all of which received the assent of His Excellency the Governor and became Acts. Of these, the United Provinces Municipalities Act curtailed the Civil Courts' powers of interfering by *interim* injunctions in the internal administration of municipal boards and in the conduct of elections, while the United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act made similar provisions for District Boards. A second amending Act prescribed a procedure for the disposal of resolutions expressing want of confidence in the chairmen of district boards, similar to that enjoined by the United Provinces Municipalities (Second Amendment), Act IX of 1933. Two further Acts were directed to the removal of defects which had appeared in the working of municipal and district boards. The United Provinces Court Fees (Amendment) Act and theUnited Provinces Stamp (Amendment) Act extended the enhancements of court fees and stamp duty, which were introduced in 1932, for a further period of three months, ending on June 30, 1934. The Agriculturists' Loans (United Provinces Amendment) Act, included repayment of debt and purchase of rights in agricultural land among the purposes for which loans under Act XII of 1884 can legally be advanced.

Other legislation dealt with the creation of a United Provinces Nurses and Midwives Council and the control of opium smoking, and also provided for an enhancement in the limit of taxation by Town Areas in districts where a tax on circumstances and property is levied by the district board.

Debt Relief Bills.

30. Several of the Acts just mentioned were important, but all of them were transcended, both in importance and in the amount of time and attention devoted to them, by the five official measures which constituted Government's programme of debt legislation, viz., the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act, the United Provinces Temporary Regulation of Execution Act, the United Provinces Regulation of Sales Act, the Usurious Loans (United Provinces Amendment) Act, and the United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act. Full details of these Bills are given in paragraphs 50 and 51 below. None of them, however, had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor by the end of the year.

31. Another official measure was the National Parks Bill, which is designed to give legislative sanction to the establishment of sanctuaries for the preservation of wild life. This Bill was referred to a select committee.

Non-official Bills.

32. Five non-official Bills were passed. Of these, the United Provinces District Boards (Fifth Amendment) Act, and the United Provinces Municipalities (Third Amendment) Act provided for election of sub-committees by the method of the single transferable vote in order to ensure the representation of minorities upon them. The United Provinces District Boards (Fourth Amendment) Act invested a small Finance Committee of each District Board with the duty of seeing that the boards' budgets are framed on sound financial principles. The United Provinces Village Panchayat (Amendment) Act empowered village *panchayats* to try offences against certain district board byelaws.

33. The United Provinces Musalman Waqf Bill, the non-official measure which was introduced in 1933, was referred to a select committee. Two other non-official Bills introduced during the year were circulated for the purpose of eliciting

public opinion. A Bill to prevent juveniles from smoking tobacco was rejected by the Council and a Bill further to amend the District Boards Act with the object of making the position of chairmen more secure, was withdrawn.

34. The provincial budget for 1934-35 was presented and discussed in general. The Council passed 20 of the 35 demands for grants without discussion, the whole of the time allotted having been exhausted in the discussion of the other fifteen. A substantive reduction of Rs.10,000 was voted under General Administration to indicate disapproval of any increase in the number of Deputy Collectors.

35. Six token reductions, each of one rupee, were voted. These were designed to ask Government to recognize the need respectively of introducing schemes of sanitation in rural areas, of taking effective measures for the prevention of epidemics, of reducing the number of Commissioners and of Members of the Board of Revenue, of appointing more women as honorary magistrates and of liberalising the system of granting arms licences; while the sixth was a protest against what was considered to be an unsatisfactory explanation of the requirements under Irriga ion Works.

36. The Council voted in full 24 demands for supplementary estimates for the year 1934-35 and ten of the eleven demands presented for the year 1933-34, but made a token reduction of one rupee in the remaining demand.

37. One official resolution was adopted, to the effect that the programme of capital expenditure on hydro-electric projects, advances to local bodies and cultivators, pension commutations and State tube-wells construction should continue.

38. A motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss the position of the local legislatures and the Local Government in respect of the proposed excise duty on sugar manufactured in the province, was carried without a division.

39. Discussing the report of the Industries Reorganization Committee, the Council alleged that Government displayed insufficient interest in the development of Indian cottage

industries, and criticized the proposals to abolish or reduce technical and industrial institutions. A debate, lasting nearly three days, took place on the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Indian Constitutional Reforms. In the course of it many members expressed disapproval of some features of the report, but the general consensus of opinion was in favour of working the new constitution.

40. The Council adopted nine non-official resolutions, on subjects ranging from the reformation of the Naik community, and the grant of loans for the reconstruction of houses damaged by the earthquake, to the settlement of agricultural debts and rent and revenue remissions. The Council recommended the allotment of five lakhs of rupees to the development of cottage industries, urged the amendment of the United Provinces Goondas Act, and suggested that reduced rates of pay should not be fixed for new entrants to the provincial services unless similar reductions were made in the emoluments of new recruits to the All-India services.

41. An amendment to the Standing Orders which govern the presentation of petitions to the Council was referred to a select committee, but the Committee's report had not been considered by the Council at the close of the year. A further amendment to the Standing Orders, designed to authorize the Secretary to the Council to make formal and consequential alterations after a Bill has been passed by the Council, was adopted by the house and assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

42. There was no alternation in the number or designation of the parties in the Council.

Crime and Police Administration

Crime statistics.

43. The improvement in the political situation left the police in most districts more free to devote their attention and energy to ordinary work, and considerable success was achieved in the fight against dacoity. A comparison of the dacoity figures for the first ten months of the year with those for the corresponding period of 1933 shows that the number of dacoities, which had fallen to 651 in 1931, dropped by a further ten per

cent. to 582 in the year under review. Considerable success was achieved in the Agra district which may be attributed partly to the co-operation of the neighbouring Indian States, partly to the special measures taken in the Agra district itself. There was a slight increase in dacoity in certain districts in the east of the Province, which may be attributed in part to the occurrence of communal riots at Ajodhya and other places. The continuance of low prices and economic depression militated against any reduction in the other more important forms of crime. Although the number of robberies was the same (439) as in the previous year, the number of burglaries rose by 2·3 per cent. to 24,353. The increase was doubtless due to the unsatisfactory economic conditions. The number of murders rose by five to 825. Cattle theft also showed a slight increase; 2,997 such thefts were reported to the police, but there is little doubt that if all true cases had been reported, this figure would have been exceeded.

Police Administration.

44. Four posts of Superintendent of Police were abolished and five posts of deputy superintendent of police were held in abeyance. With the restoration of thirty posts of circle inspector, brought under reduction in 1932 as a measure of economy, the standard of supervision improved throughout the province. The number of village chaukidars was also increased by 1,000 but this increase was too small to have any appreciable effect on the quality of surveillance. Government are considering the question of restoring a further 3,500 chaukidars during the next two years.

Miscellaneous.

45. Proposals are before Government for revising the course of training at the Police Training School, for reorganizing the Criminal Investigation Department, and for adjusting the system of surveillance and the registration of bad characters to suit modern conditions.

46. Introduction of a revised system for the supply of police uniform resulted in a saving, which was devoted to improving the equipment of the Force. The building programme was, however, held up by lack of funds.

47. Communal relations deteriorated. There were serious riots during the *Bakr Id* at Ajodhia, at Ghazipur and at village, Gargaya in the Bareilly district. These were followed by similar riots at Agra at the end of July arising out of a dispute between Hindus and Muslims over the time of evening prayer. As a result of these riots communal relations became strained in several other districts, causing anxiety during festivals and necessitating the imposition of additional police.

PRISONS

48. The jail population maintained a daily average of about 32,000, a figure which may be regarded as normal. The Camp jail at Lucknow was found to be in excess of requirements and was closed on March 31, 1934.

AGRARIAN PROBLEMS

Rent and revenue relief.

49. It was stated in last year's report that Government had placed an officer on special duty to consider the possibility of devising a permanent scheme, free from the defects inherent in the measures adopted in 1931, for the automatic adjustment of rents to meet major fluctuations in prices. To enable them to decide whether they should or should not introduce the scheme so devised Government obtained actual figures showing how the rent and revenue remissions granted under the scheme applied in 1931 would be varied if the new scheme were introduced. On examining these figures Government came to the conclusion that the dislocation involved by the modification of the present scheme of remissions would cause greater inconvenience than the merits of the new fluctuating scheme justified. Moreover, as was apparent from the price-indices calculated for the various zones into which the province had been divided for the purpose of the proposed scheme, prices had not moved sufficiently to justify a material alteration of the existing scale of remissions. The Governor in Council accordingly decided that the present system and scale of remissions should continue in 1934-35 (1342 *Fasli*). The valuable material amassed in the preparation of the fluctuating scheme is, however, to be examined with a view to determining whether any adjustment of the existing remissions, more particularly as regards the distribution

of relief in rent and revenue is desirable or possible, while the price-indices will be a valuable guide to the real movement of prices and the scale of rent and revenue relief in future.

Relief of indebtedness.

50. Government's programme for the relief of debt by legislation was finally approved by the Legislative Council in December after prolonged discussion. It consists of five Acts, viz., the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act, the United Provinces Temporary Regulation of Execution Act, the United Provinces Regulation of Sales Act, the Usurious Loans (United Provinces Amendment) Act, and the United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act. The first three of these are temporary and extra ordinary measures. The United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act is intended to assist landowners who pay land revenue of more than ten rupees. Owing to the slump in prices the burden of indebtedness on the shoulders of agriculturists has, in recent years, increased to an extent which threatens many estates with insolvency unless steps can be taken to lighten this burden. The Act ensures the liquidation of debt by equated instalments over a period of years, coupled, if these prove to be insufficient, with the transfer of the least possible area of land. The amount of interest which the creditor will be able to recover on his loan will, however, be limited to a sum equal to the amount of the original loan, except that, if the debt was incurred before 1917, it will be limited to a sum equal to the amount entered as principal in the last document executed before 1917. The United Provinces Temporary Regulation of Execution Act supplements the Encumbered Estates Act and gives relief to landlords paying land revenue of less than ten rupees and to all tenants, in respect of certain debts decreed by a civil court before the Act came into force but not satisfied. Relief is granted by a simple scaling down of the decrees, provided that payment is promptly made. Any person wishing to take advantage of the provisions of either of these Acts must apply within one year of the date on which they come into force. The United Provinces Regulation of Sales Act, which will remain in force only until November 1, 1936, unless its validity is extended by the Government, provides that a creditor who seeks to recover a loan, advanced to a landowner during the period of high prices, by

sale of land in execution of a civil court decree during the period in which the Act remains in force, shall not obtain more land in satisfaction of his loan than he could have expected to obtain if there had been no slump in prices.

51. The other two measures, the Usurious Loans (United Provinces Amendment) Act and the United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, are permanent. The former was originally introduced in 1933, but was withdrawn and reintroduced in a revised form in April, 1934. It applies the Usurious Loans Act of 1918 to proceedings under the Encumbered Estates Act and to suits for account of a loan by a debtor against a creditor; it also fixes a level above which, unless special reasons exist, a rate of interest is to be considered usurious. The Agriculturists' Relief Act, which was passed by the Council in December 1933, but returned by His Excellency the Governor for reconsideration under section 81(*a*) (1) of the Government of India Act, applies for the most part to future debts. But it contains two provisions of material assistance to agriculturists in discharging their present debts. It provides that if an agriculturist has borrowed money at a rate of interest higher than that laid down in the Act, he will not be compelled to pay interest at this higher rate for the period after December 31, 1929. If his debt has been decreed, he may obtain a reduction of the decree, provided that it is has not been wholly satisfied. If the debt has not been decreed, he may sue for an order that the amount due by him be determined in accordance with the rates laid down. For the future, the Act limits the period of usufructuary mortgages, affords a simplified procedure for the redemption of mortgages, limits the rate of interest on loans, and also applies to the amount of interest a modification of the principle of *damdupat*. It also enables debtors to sue for a settlement of accounts and compels creditors to maintain their accounts in a regular manner and to inform debtors regularly of the amount of debt outstanding.

52. The five Acts referred to above had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor at the close of the year, but have received it since. The assent of the Governor-General

to all of them is still required. If it be accorded, they should be of great assistance in solving the problem of agricultural indebtedness in this province.

53. Pending the passing of the Regulation of Sales Act, all sales of agricultural land in execution of civil court decrees were held in abeyance and, at the request of Government, the High Court and the Chief Court asked the courts subordinate to them to consider the desirability of staying execution proceedings against agriculturists till such time as the measures dealing with existing debts became law. The number of decrees pending execution in April, was 31,000 mortgage decrees, involving Rs.684 lakhs, in the civil courts, and 17,000 decrees against land, involving Rs.437 lakhs, with Collectors.

54. Government again issued notifications under section 61 of the Civil Procedure Code exempting one-third of the produce both of the *rabi* harvest of 1933-34 (1341 *Fasli*) and of the *kharif* harvest of 1934-35 (1342 *Fasli*) from sale in execution of civil court decrees.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Weather and rain.

55. Frost, hail and shortage of winter rain damaged the *rabi* crops of 1933-34 (1341 *Fasli*) in 29 districts and relief in the shape of remissions and, to a smaller extent, suspensions of land revenue amounting to Rs.12·38 lakhs over and above the remissions sanctioned on account of the fall in prices, had to be granted.

56. The rainfall during the months June to October was satisfactory in all divisions except Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand and Jhansi where the rain of September and October was in defect. Rainfall during July and August was so heavy that it caused extensive floods in eight of the eastern districts, Gorakhpur and Basti being the two most severely affected. In Gorakhpur, where 1,160 villages were inundated and 7,000 people rendered homeless Government made a grant of Rs.20,000 for relief measures, allotted one lakh of rupees for the distribution of *taqavi* and remitted land revenue to the extent of Rs.65,831. Arrangements were also made for the supply of fodder and

thatching grass free of charge from Government forests. Appropriate measures were taken in other affected districts. Except in the areas damaged by floods and in the Agra and Jhansi divisions, the *kharif* crop was good throughout the province. In the Jhansi division the outturn was moderate and in the Agra division it was about three-fourths of the normal. The condition of the standing crops at the end of the year was good and prospects satisfactory.

Prices.

57. After a fall in the early part of the year prices subsequently showed a slight recovery as indicated by the figures below but the rise was largely due to the failure of early winter rains :—

Average prices of food grains in 1934

	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Common rice
	(in seers per rupee)			
January ...	15·03	21·66	17·47	11·12
April ...	15·25	22·12	17·56	11·00
June ...	14·71	21·87	17·69	10·60
September ...	14·56	21·44	17·84	10·30
December ...	14·00	20·50	17·25	10·75

58. The price of *gur* in particular rose appreciably owing to increasing consumption and to the demand for cane by the sugar industry.

Irrigation

Canals.

59. The early *kharif* season was hot and dry, but the monsoon broke in the third week of June and rainfall continued to be good and well-distributed until the second week of September. Owing to the late melting of the snows water supply was inadequate, except in the Mirzapur and Bundelkhand canals, to meet the intense demand during the months of April and May. Coupled with the satisfactory monsoon which followed, this contributed to a decrease of 463,000 acres in the total area irrigated. A demand for water for the irrigation of sugarcane and for the preparation of ground for *rabi* sowings sprang up towards the middle of September in tracts commanded by the Upper Ganges, Lower Ganges and Eastern

Jumna canals, and continued till the end of the year; supplies were adequate to meet this demand.

Hydro-Electric Scheme.

60. Among the more important developments of the hydro-electric scheme were the completion of extensions to the Bahadurabad and Bhola power stations, giving an additional output of 3,200 kilowatts, and the completion of 37 K. V. and 11 K. V. lines for supplying power to the town of Kasganj and the new Kali-nadi pumping station at Nadrai. The Irrigation Branch, after paying off the annual loan charge, made a profit for the Kasganj Municipal Board by their management of the supply of electric power to the town. In addition, 18 new rural lines to private farms were energised and 68 State tube-wells were connected. To transmit the extra power required for the State tube-wells the construction of 173 miles of main feeder lines was taken in hand and should be completed by the end of March, 1935.

61. Since April, 700 horse power of additional motor load has been connected, a synchronised peak load of over 7,200 kilowatts attained, and 17½ million units have been sold.

Tube-wells

62. A project for constructing 1,250 tube-wells at a cost of about fifty lakhs of rupees over a period of five years in areas within the grid not commanded by canals received the sanction of Government in July. By the end of December, 120 tube-wells in the districts of Meerut and Moradabad had been completed.

Agricultural Development

Research.

63. Work on sugarcane research, which was financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was centred at Shahjahanpur; but a sub-station was created during the year at the Muzaffarnagar farm. Rice research, also assisted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, continued at Nagina. A systematic survey of the cottons of Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand was undertaken with financial assistance from the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Research was also carried out on the pests of sugarcane, lucerne, and mango and apple trees, while experiments were directed to the improvement of several varieties of fibres and oilseeds, particularly linseed, and of

malting barley for export purposes; to the selection of mosaic-free *paunda* cane; and to the improvement of potatoes by local selection and the acclimatisation of improved varieties.

Agricultural practice.

64. The department applied the results of these researches to the improvement of agricultural practice by encouraging villagers to cultivate demonstration plots designed to prove by actual results that the new methods and varieties are superior to the old. The effect of these demonstrations and the intensive propaganda carried on by the department is apparent not only in the type of crops grown but also in the improved methods of cultivation now employed. Another feature of the year's work was cooperation with the Irrigation Branch in areas commanded by the Sarda Canal and the State tube-wells, so as to combine utilization of new sources of water with the development of a higher standard of agricultural practice.

Fruit.

65. The membership of the United Provinces Fruit Development Board increased to more than 300 by the end of the year. This should do much to stimulate interest in the cultivation of fruit, which is an important provincial asset. A hill fruit research station was opened at Chaubattia with the aid of funds provided by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; the apple industry of Kumaun may be expected to benefit from this.

Agricultural Engineering.

66. There was a marked expansion, particularly in the hydro-electric grid area, in the work of the Agricultural Engineering Section, which completed 352 projects, 330 of them for tube-wells and the remainder for agricultural machinery.

Civil Veterinary Department

67. When the United Provinces Veterinary Service Rules were introduced on October 1, two posts of circle superintendent on the cadre of the Indian Veterinary Service, previously held in abeyance, were abolished; these posts are now filled by officers of the Provincial Service.

68. The old method of dealing with *surra*, by the destruction of affected animals, was abandoned with considerable

success in favour of treatment by a course of Bayor 205 and tartar emetic injections. A new way of rendering cattle immune against rinderpest by the method known as "goat-virus alone," largely replaced the older and more costly methods. Experiments were also conducted into the use, for the same purpose, of tissue virus; and the conclusions tentatively drawn as to its efficacy will be subjected to further verification in the field.

69. Investigation into the incidence of cattle disease in the Sub-Himalayan ranges of the Almora district revealed that nearly 90 per cent. of the cattle examined showed symptoms of chronic infection of "Fascioliasis", and that contagious pneumonia was causing heavy losses among the goats of the nomadic tribes of Tibet and Kumaun. Plans were under consideration to combat these diseases. Experiments were also conducted, with promising results, into the uses of colloidal iodine in counter-acting the intestinal infection of poultry.

FORESTS

Financial.

70. The fall anticipated last year in the departmental surplus occurred, but it did not reduce the figure for the year 1933-34 below nineteen and one-third lakhs of rupees. Towards the end of the season the prices of timber showed a tendency to rise, and although this rise was not maintained in the east of the province, from Kheri westwards there was a remarkable increase in the bids offered during the auctions of 1934. This increase, in addition to improving the surplus for the current year, foreshadows still better results in the coming year.

Timber.

71. The railway companies' demand for sleepers was higher, to the advantage of the timber market. The extra demands for timber which were anticipated as a consequence of the Bihar earthquake did not, however, materialize. Timber prices rose, however, owing to the depletion of the stocks held by Delhi merchants, and there was keen competition for contracts in the west of the province.

72. The expansion of the sugar industry revived the demand for wood fuel, and although a shortage in the supply of railway wagons restricted export to some extent, fuel was extracted from areas which had hitherto been considered unprofitable. Fuel.

73. The yield of resin was exceptionally good, but the industry will be unable to make high profits as long as the market for manufactured products remains so poor. Resin.

74. A dry hot weather caused a rise in the number of forest fires; in 1933, which was an exceptional year in this respect, there were only 39 fires, burning nine square miles of forest, whereas in 1934 there were 302 fires, burning an area of 115 square miles. There was, however, no general outbreak of burning in the forests of Kumaun. Protection.

75. Officially established *panchayats* continued steadily to afforest bare hills and protect village forests in Kumaun. They have also inspired other villagers to protect their forests without official assistance. The resulting improvement is some compensation for the damage which indiscriminate fellings are causing to the oak forests in other parts of Kumaun.

76. Artificial regeneration through the combination of field and forest crops by what is known as the *taungya* system continued to extend and is now an established feature of forest management.

77. A large tract of the Kalagarh division has been closed to shooting as a preliminary to the formation of a national park for the preservation of fauna. Miscellaneous.

Trade, Industry and Industrial Development

78. The prosperity hitherto enjoyed by the sugar industry was maintained during the 1933-34 season but received a check towards the close of the year. Profits were affected by the Government of India's decision to impose an excise duty on sugar at the rate of Re.1-5 per cwt., with effect from April 1. Another matter affecting the industry was the local Government's decision to fix a minimum price for cane, with effect from the beginning of the 1934-35 season. A minimum price was fixed in order to protect cane-growers from exploitation by the factories. Cultivators have greatly benefited by this already: factory Sugar Industry.

owners must benefit eventually by anything which benefits growers, but the immediate effect of the introduction of the new system was often a reduction in profits. The industry was also affected by the appearance of plant disease, which reduced the sugar content of early cane, especially in the western districts. The price of sugar showed a tendency to rise in December, but the improvement was only slight and the demand for Indian sugar at the prices quoted by the mills was a little disappointing. It is not surprising that in all the circumstances the sugar mills made representations to Government towards the end of the year for a further enhancement of the import duty.

Leather and wool.

79. Leather workers were more successful than before in competing with the Japanese and Czechoslovakian products which had been flooding the Indian markets, but Japanese and Italian competition affected woollen piece goods and blankets. The question of protecting the wool industry was referred by the Government of India to the Tariff Board.

80. The agreement between India and Japan on the subject of cotton imports to which effect was given by the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934 came into force on May 1 and speedily produced beneficial results as demonstrated by increased activity in the cotton mills. As a result of the ratification of the Ottawa Agreement, carpet manufacturers continued to obtain orders from England and Australia, though at low prices. Linseed growers again profited by the rise in the price of linseed.

81. The currency policy adopted by the United States of America maintained the price of silver at a high level throughout the year and large quantities of the metal were exported. Gold exports on the other hand received a set-back and ceased entirely in the last week of August, only to be resumed with a subsequent rise in the price of gold. The demand for hides, both by Indian tanneries and for export was good throughout the year and showed further improvement towards its close.

82. Trade and industry in general showed definite signs of recovery from the intense depression of the previous years

and should fare even better in 1935, if there is continued freedom from labour disturbances of importance and if the slight improvement which agricultural prices showed towards the close of the year is maintained.

Reorganization schemes.

83. Government are still considering the report of the Industries Reorganization Committee, together with a report which a committee of the Legislative Council submitted on that committee's proposals regarding technical education. Detailed schemes for the development of the cotton handloom industry, with the aid of a grant from the Government of India, were prepared, and are awaiting sanction. Various committees appointed by Government began inquiries into the problem of unemployment, the development of cottage industries on co-operative lines and the question of giving financial aid to industries.

Training and scholarships.

84. There was a keen demand for training in the technical institutions of the province, particularly in the sugar and textile sections. The award of two long-term and two short-term scholarships was sanctioned. The holder of one of the long-term scholarships proceeded to Europe during the year to study sugar engineering; the others will leave India later.

COMMUNICATIONS, BUILDINGS AND POWER

Administration.

85. Continued retrenchment and reorganization in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department led to the abolition of two circles and two divisional charges with effect from the middle of June and to the re-division of the province into two circles, seven divisions and seven sub-divisions. The cadres of the Indian Service of Engineers, United Provinces Engineering Service, and the Subordinate Engineering Services, as well as those of the ministerial and menial services were reduced, and certain members of the services were retired under the Compulsory Retirement Rules, 1932. The actual strength of the Indian Service of Engineers fell from 21 to 17.

Roads and bridges.

86. Major works taken in hand during the year included the construction of metalled roads from Kosi to Nandgaon and from Nandgaon to Barsana in the Muttra district; the construction of a metalled road from Muttra to Brindaban; the

reconstruction of the road from Meerut to Bulandshahr and the Bulandshahr to Ghaziabad section of the Grand Trunk Road; and the construction of a Kotwali for the mela area at Hardwar.

Electricity.

87. Electric power was supplied to two more towns during the year, bringing the total number of towns served to 90. New licences were issued for the supply of electric energy in the towns of Farrukhabad and Jaunpur, and for the tahsil areas of Firozabad in the district of Agra, Shikohabad in the district of Mainpuri, and Efawah in the district of Etawah.

88. Certain electric supply companies reduced their rates for the supply of electric energy for domestic and industrial purposes. This shows that the electric supply industry continues to make headway in spite of the general economic depression.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Administration.

89. The posts of Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries, which had been combined as a measure of economy in December 1932, were separated in August, 1934.

Primary Credit Societies.

90. The year 1933-34 was a difficult one for agricultural societies owing to the cumulative effect of a succession of bad harvests and the fall in agricultural prices. No considerable expansion of credit societies was possible, but a cautious policy of limiting advances resulted in a reduction of sums overdue, and there was an increase from 37 to 38 in the percentage of repayments to the total demand.

Central Credit Societies.

91. Central Credit Societies were hampered by a large volume of deposits taken at a high rate of interest without any option of repayment or reduction of interest before maturity, and also by the curtailment of business necessitated by the growth of owned capital of societies and by heavy overdues. As a result, of the 71 banks in the province, eight actually worked at a loss and 30 were unable to distribute a dividend.

Non-Credit Societies.

92. Some progress was made in co-operative marketing. The *ghee* sale societies of Agra and Etawah made a profit of Rs.7,000, while the Bilgram cotton sale society, in addition to

ensuring for the growers good prices, accurate weighment, and freedom from harassing market dues, made a profit of Rs.5,154. The societies organized to supply cane to the co-operative sugar factory at Biswan also paid market prices to the growers and met the cost of the organizing staff from a commission on purchases paid by the factory; the factory, however, which started work late in the season, did not make a profit sufficient to enable it to pay the expected bonus.

93. Open-pan co-operative sugar factories were not successful, mainly due to the low yield of sugar and to mechanical trouble, while the textile societies, with the exception of the Sandila weaving factory, were unable to find a market for their goods. The Nagina glass workers' society failed owing to unforeseen losses and the difficulty of competing with cheap Japanese goods.

Better-living Societies.

94. The number of societies for the improvement of village welfare and of agricultural practice rose to 481, with a membership of 12,000; a still larger number of credit societies have also taken up this work. Apart from tangible results achieved, signs of growing self-reliance and a real desire for improvement appeared in some of the older societies.

EDUCATION

Administration.

95. Government placed an officer on special duty in July to make recommendations for giving effect to the resolutions passed at a conference held in Lucknow in February to consider questions relating to Muslim education. As in previous years, temporary appointments, on the new scale of pay for class I of the United Provinces Educational Service, were made to the posts of officers of the Indian Educational Service who had proceeded on leave or retired.

Secondary education.

96. A new manual training block was begun at the Government Intermediate College at Moradabad. Equipment was provided for seven manual training classes at various Government high schools, and grants were given for equipment of a further fourteen new manual training clases in aided Anglo-Vernacular schools.

Vernacular education.

97. The Benares District Board in July introduced compulsory primary education for boys in six selected areas. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction presented his report on primary education for boys and girls in the United Provinces with special reference to un-economical and superfluous schools; the report is now under consideration.

Girls' education.

98. Special attention was paid to female education. A new women's hostel was built, with Government aid, at St. John's College, Agra. Government also sanctioned grants to the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow for the opening of further hostels. The Board of High School and Intermediate Education offered girls special facilities to obtain the High School examination certificate. Compulsory primary education for girls should shortly be in force in a number of districts.

Depressed classes.

99. Government appointed a special officer to examine the resolutions passed at the conference which representatives of the depressed classes held at Bareilly in 1933, to report on the educational needs of those classes and to advise on the expenditure of the recurring grant of Rs.75,000 which has been provided in the budget for 1934-35 for the expansion of education among the depressed classes. A further conference of these classes was held at Lucknow in November.

Miscellaneous.

100. An experiment in training vernacular school teachers to assist in village welfare work was initiated by the deputation of 30 such teachers for training at the Bulandshahr and Gorakhpur Agricultural Schools and the Partabgarh Agricultural Farm. A conference of representative of Indian Christians was convened at Lucknow in August to consider the educational needs of Indian Christians residing in rural areas; Government are still considering their proposals.

Publications registered.

101. The number of publications registered in the United Provinces during the period April to September was 1,600.

PUBLIC HEALTH

General.

102. In contrast with the year 1933, when there was no serious epidemic, plague took a heavy toll of life in the first three months of 1934 in eleven districts; and in the hot weather

there was an epidemic of cholera which, though not more severe than such epidemics usually are in this province, attracted much attention in the press. Staff, materials and extra money were provided to fight these epidemics. An outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis, believed to have been imported from Ahmedabad, caused many deaths at Agra despite the special arrangements which were made there for the treatment of the sufferers. Sporadic cases of the disease also occurred in Allahabad, Bareilly and other towns.

New schemes.

103. The district health scheme was extended to Meerut and Saharanpur in July and is now working in 30 districts. Shahjahanpur Municipality initiated an experiment in the preparation of manure by methodically aerating a mixture of crude night-soil with rubbish and vegetable wastes.

104. In order to ensure that treatment of the defects brought to light by the scheme of medical inspection of school children is not neglected, clinics regularly attended by the school health officers were established in August in five large towns. The cost of the clinics is met by a surcharge of one anna on the school fees paid by the boys who attend the Government institutions in these towns.

105. Officers of the public health department are teaching sanitation, hygiene, and the prevention of epidemic diseases to the three rural uplift classes which were established at the Agricultural Schools at Bulandshahr and Gorakhpur and the Agricultural Farm in Partabgarh.

106. At the Provincial Hygiene Institute samples of the waste products discharged from sugar factories into rivers and water-courses and on to the land were examined with a view to determining whether the chemical standard of purity recommended by the department had been attained.

Administration.

107. Rules were promulgated and new scales of pay fixed for the Provincial and Subordinate Public Health Services. All posts in these services and also all posts of clerk in the offices of district medical officers of health were made pensionable.

Medical.

108. The post of Civil Surgeon, Mussoorie, was abolished, and Saharanpur was placed on the list of stations reserved for

officers of the Indian Medical Service. The number of civil surgeon's posts open to officers of the Provincial Medical Service was thereby reduced by one, but an officer of the latter service was appointed as Superintendent of the Agra Mental Hospital, a post previously held by an officer of the Indian Medical Service. The post of assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Allahabad, was abolished and a new post of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, was created.

109. In order to stimulate the expansion of medical relief in rural areas, Government restored the full rate of subsidy offered to medical practitioners who agree to settle in such areas.

110. With a view to reducing the amount of Government's contribution towards the cost of maintenance of the European Mental Hospital at Ranchi, eighteen Anglo-Indian pauper patients were transferred from Ranchi to the Mental Hospital at Agra.

111. The construction of a new hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis was begun at Lucknow.

Provincial Finances

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees)

112. The total revenue charges budgeted for 1934-35 amounted to 1,154·84 plus 85·73 under irrigation working expenses, a total of 1,240·57. The revised figure is 1,229·86, a reduction of 10·71. On the other hand, revenue receipts show a fall of 14·63 (from 1,235·72 to 1,221·09); so that the revenue deficit, standing at 8·77, will exceed the original estimate by 3·92. The provincial deficit at the end of the year 1933-34, that is, the loss on the working of the period 1921-22 to 1933-34, was estimated at 115·63 and the original budget estimates, which anticipated a deficit on revenue account of 5 and a surplus of 25 under debt heads, provided for a further reduction in the provincial deficit to 95. The prospect of extending this reduction was so remote, however, that proposals were made to the Government of India and subsequently accepted, for funding the deficit, which actually stood at 117·46 on March 31, 1934. As a result of this

funding it was estimated that the year 1934-35 will end with a surplus of 15. For further details a reference may be made to paragraph 215 of part II of this report.

Excise

System.

113. The sealed bottle system of vend of country spirit for consumption "off" the premises was replaced in some of the thirty-two towns in which it was in force by the "on and off" system.

Consumption.

114. The consumption of country spirit, which had risen by 56·0 per cent. in the preceding year, increased by only 6 per cent. in the year 1933-34. The previous year's rise was due to the re-introduction in sixteen districts of the system of auctioning licences for the vend of country spirit: for the immediate effect of an extension of the auction system is a reduction in the price of liquor and the curtailment of illicit distillation. A further heavy rise in the figures for consumption might have been anticipated in the year 1933-34 owing to the extension of the auction system in the course of the year to the remaining 32 districts, but the retail price of liquor had already been reduced in those districts in 1932 to minimise the chance of inter-district smuggling and illicit distillation had already been checked.

115. There was a fall of 9·3 per cent. in the consumption of imported foreign liquor, but this was, to some extent, counterbalanced by a rise of 1·9 per cent. in the consumption of Indian-made foreign liquor, which profited in competition with the imported article, the retail price of which was forced up by the tariff duty.

116. In the consumption of *ganja* and *bhang* there were further falls, while an increase of 3 per cent. in the consumption of *charas* reflected a decrease in the quantity of illicit *charas* consumed. There was a rise in the consumption of opium.

Preventive work.

117. There were slightly fewer prosecutions during the year 1933-34, which, especially in view of the increase in licit consumption, indicates a decrease in excise offences. At the same time, the cheapness of molasses has rendered the illicit

manufacture of liquor so simple and profitable that it is likely to present a serious menace to excise revenue. Members of all castes and creeds take part in this business, which is usually carried out in open fields and mainly for private consumption.

118. The prosecution by the Central Provinces Government of 28 inter-provincial smugglers to a large extent checked the illicit traffic in *charas*, but even so the number of prosecutions instituted was little below that of the previous year. The traffic in cocaine showed no sign of abatement and received the serious attention of the Excise Department, which detected several important cases during the year.

Local bodies.

119. There were 29 urban and two rural licensing boards, which made settlements within the areas of their jurisdiction and were consulted freely about the numbers and locations of shops. The excise advisory committees continued to work well.

Local Self-Government

District Boards.

120. The rehabilitation of the district board of Hardoi, a slow and painful process, proved even slower than had been anticipated. Government were consequently obliged, in the interests of the district and the inhabitants of the rural area, to extend the period of supersession from March 31, 1934, until the next general elections of district boards in 1935.

Municipal Boards.

121. The periods of supersession of the Hapur and Hardoi boards were extended to the next general municipal elections in 1936. The Najibabad municipal board had also to be superseded with effect from December 1, 1934, for persistent default in the performance of its duties. The advantages of general metering of the water supply in municipalities are being more and more widely recognised in the public press and by enlightened public opinion; at least three municipal boards are understood to be embarking on general schemes of metering which, if carried through, cannot but be of the greatest benefit. Two other boards have decided to take advantage of the powers given them by the United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act no. VI of 1933 to give licences to private companies for the supply of water.

CONCLUSION.

122. Once again the character of public administration was determined by the paramount need for economy. Although it was possible to make some provision for new expenditure, particularly on women's education, and although in every department no effort was spared by reorganization and retrenchment to make the best use of the limited resources available, no general advance was possible. The time is rapidly approaching when further expenditure on provincial assets such as roads, buildings and forests can no longer be postponed without grave risk of serious deterioration.

123. The cultivators' hopes of a return to more prosperous days unfortunately made little progress towards fulfilment. Signs are not wanting, however, that landlords and tenants are adjusting themselves to the changed conditions, and the steps which Government have taken for the diffusion of hydro-electric energy, the introduction of more valuable crops and the improvement of agricultural practice are helping the cultivating classes to reap a better return for their labours even at existing prices. In the industrial field, too, there is evidence of a determination to leave no stone unturned for the recovery of trade and industry. But perhaps the most encouraging of all the features of the year was the widespread recognition of the fact that the economic problem cannot be solved if the province is distracted by a political movement which encourages lawlessness and consequently results in hardship to all classes. Now that this axiom appears to have been generally recognised, there is ground for quiet optimism regarding the future.

PART II.—DETAILED CHAPTERS

Introductory

It has been customary to include in every tenth annual administration report a resumé of general information about the province, which would in the ordinary course of events have been contained in the report for the year 1931-32. As this was omitted, however, from that report in the interests of economy, for the latest information on the following subjects a reference should be made to the General Administration Report for 1921-22.

	Pages.
(1) Physical features, area, climate and chief staples	1—11
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Details of the last census are to be found on pages 7—12 of the General Administration Report for 1931-32.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITIONS

1. Changes in Administration

1. His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned his office on April 6, 1933 and proceeded on deputation to England. His Excellency Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., held charge of the province until November 27, 1933, when Sir Malcolm Hailey returned to resume charge.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. (now Sir Edward) held the office of Finance Member throughout the year.

The Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., resigned the office of Home Member on April 7, 1933. He was succeeded by the Hon'ble Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., who continued to hold office until the end of the year.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, KT., Bar.-at-Law, continued to hold the portfolio of Minister for Local Self-Government and the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Srivastava, M.Sc., A.M.S.T. (now Sir Jwala P. Srivastava) that of Education.

2. Character of the year

(*See Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September* 30, 1933.)

Nature of the weather and its effect on crops.

2. The monsoon of 1932 began late and finished early. Except in the west of the Province where there were good falls in the second and third weeks of September, there was anxiety for the *rabi* generally and of the *kharif*, for transplanted rice in particular. The cold weather rainfall was generally adequate but a sharp frost in January, 1933 damaged peas and *arhar* and adversely affected the *rabi* outturn. The monsoon of 1933 was ample from the end of June onwards. In fact, heavy September rains caused floods and waterlogging on a considerable scale in the Meerut Division. Elsewhere they damaged cotton and *bajra* but helped considerably transplanted rice. In October, renewed rain did some damage to *rabi* sown but not germinated, but on the whole the 1933 monsoon was much more satisfactory than that of 1932. The deficiencies of the 1932 monsoon, the frost of January 1933 and the usual local damage by hail storms called for remissions in land revenue amounting to Rs. 37·54 lakhs compared with Rs.12·63 lakhs in the previous year.

Cultivated area and outturn.

3. The falls in both the *kharif* and the *rabi* crop areas, due to the deficiency of moisture at the time of sowing, combined to cause a decrease in the total cultivated area from 35·12

to 35·05 million acres. The outturn of all principal crops was poor; early and late rice suffered heavily; the outturn of wheat, *bajra*, oil-seeds and cotton, though better than in the preceding year, was 20 to 25 per cent. below normal.

Irrigated area.

4. Due to scanty rainfall there was a fall in the area irrigated from "other sources" which more than counterbalanced the increase in the area irrigated from wells and canals. The net result was a fall from 10·030 to 9·967 million acres.

Prices.

5. Of the three complete years since the fall in prices began, namely 1339, 1340, and 1341 *Fasli*, 1340 *Fasli* (1932-33) alone showed any substantial recovery. This began to disappear in the good monsoon of 1933. Prices early in 1934 were not appreciably above the level of 1339 *Fasli*.

Trade.

6. The depression in trade continued though there were signs of some improvement.

Health.

7. The health of the people was generally good; there were no serious epidemics and no serious losses from fires or floods.

3. Indian States

(See the annual report on the Administration of Tehri-Garhwal State for the year 1933-34, *for Benares State for the year* 1932-33 *and for the Rampur State for the seven months, October* 1, 1932 *to April* 30, 1933.*)*

Rampur

Notable recent events.

8. On January 25, 1934 His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey visited Rampur to open the Raza Sugar Factory. Numerous other distinguished guests visited the state during the year. A daughter was born to His Highness on January 20, 1934.

State forces.

The expenditure on the army for the seven months under report was Rs.3·61 lakhs. The total strength of the Rampur State Forces as reorganized in 1932 was 1,755 comprising Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and State Band.

Finance.

Receipts for the period under report, excluding items under Debts and Deposits but including the opening balance, were Rs.34·38 lakhs and 9,832 gold coins; expenditure was Rs.20·81 lakhs and 1,586 gold coins. Investments in Government Securities stood at Rs.193·21 lakhs.

Administration of land.

The area under cultivation in 1340 *Fasli* (1932-33) was 349,567 acres. Land Revenue collections for the five instalments due in May, June, November, December and February amounted to Rs.18·12 lakhs compared with a demand of Rs.18·62 lakhs for the last three instalments only.

General conditions.

Rainfall during the seven months was 22·4 inches. Heavy rains in some tahsils and insufficient, or untimely, rains in others damaged the *kharif* crop while hail and inopportune rains reduced the outturn of the *rabi*. Sugarcane cultivation increased.

Police.

Of 291 cases reported to the police, 210 were sent to court, and 155 resulted in conviction. Figures are not available for comparison with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The total strength of the force increased by 60 to 758.

Public works.

The actual expenditure on public works during the period under report was Rs.1·33 lakhs. About six miles of the Rampur to Bilaspur road and five miles of the Rampur to Suar road were metalled. A further sum of Rs.1·07 lakhs was spent on Irrigation works which included remodelling four branches of the Nahal Canal.

Education.

Expenditure on education amounted to Rs.0·54 lakh. The first school for girls in the State, named after Her Highness, was opened in December 1932; 150 girls were admitted.

TEHRI-GARHWAL.

9. The marriage of the eldest daughter of His Highness to the heir-apparent of the Maharaja of Gidhaur was solemnized with due ceremony and public rejoicing on June 16, 1933. Seven months later a shocking tragedy occurred when Her Highness the Junior Maharani was killed in a motor accident. His Highness himself had a providential escape.

Weather and crops.

Favourable weather conditions and timely rainfall resulted in *kharif* and *rabi* crops both being above average. The State has to some extent escaped the ill effects of the depression which prevails in the plains of India. Revenue was collected without difficulty.

Finance.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs.18·65 lakhs exceeding the income by Rs.1·96 lakhs. The financial position of the State is, however, as sound as ever; for, in addition to meeting the heavy non-recurring cost of the marriage of His Highness's daughter, the Durbar spent Rs.1·10 lakhs on roads and bridges and increased the reserve fund by about three lakhs of rupees.

Protection.

The strength of the State Forces increased from 325 to 329. The urban police investigated 56 cases compared with 69 in the previous year. There was an increase in the value of property stolen as well as in the numbers of theft and burglary cases. Appellate courts reversed or altered the decisions of original courts in a high percentage of cases.

Public Works Department.

A further 10 miles of the Munikireti to Devaprayag motor road were constructed.

Local Self-Government

The Durbar established *panchayats* in every *patti* of the State to control third class forests and to further the welfare of the local population. The measure is an important one but is still in the experimental stage.

Medical.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey performed the opening ceremony of the Hailey Hospital, Narendranagar, on April 4, 1933. The staff of this hospital treated over 7,000 patients, including 78 indoor patients, during the year.

BENARES

Notable events.

10. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India in June 1933.

His Excellency the Viceroy's proposed visit in January 1933 had to be cancelled at the last minute for urgent reasons of State. A number of distinguished guests visited the State during the year.

Conditions of the year.

Rainfall was below normal and badly distributed in all districts. Crops, especially the rice crop in the Chakia district, were poor. Rent and revenue collections were below average.

Finance.

Receipts were Rs.17·67 lakhs and expenditure Rs.17·91 lakhs.

Although the total number of cognizable cases rose from 661 to 700, the volume of serious crime showed a marked decrease.

Police.

Education.

The enrolment in the two English High Schools of the State rose again, from 710 to 754 and that in the Vernacular Schools from 1,837 to 1,905. Strict economy reduced the expenditure from Rs.71,243 to Rs.65,319 without any adverse effect on education.

Medical.

By retrenchment in the medical department the expenditure was reduced from Rs.62,927 to Rs.55,492.

4. Foreign Relations

11. The Tebri-Tibet boundary dispute continues. No progress was made in the dispute between the Government of this province and the Government of Nepal over the Bajha reservoir in the Basti district. A similar dispute arose with Nepal over the construction of an embankment in the Gorakhpur district and negotiations are in progress.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

5. Realization of land revenue

(See the Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September 30, 1933.)

Total demand and collections.

12. Of the real demand under land revenue of Rs.709·77 lakhs, Government suspended Rs.1·1 lakhs and remitted Rs.112·94 lakhs for the fall in prices and Rs.37·54 lakhs for agricultural calamities. Ninety-nine point nine per cent. of the net recoverable demand was collected. The balance at the close of the year was Rs.0·62 lakh (excluding suspensions) compared with Rs.1.08 lakhs at the close of the previous year and Rs.16·79 lakhs at the end of 1931-32.

Irrigation and local rates.

13. Owing to inadequate and unevenly-distributed rains and to a rise in the sugarcane area there was an increased demand for water which resulted in a rise in the amount due as occupiers' rate from Rs.135·27 lakhs to Rs.163·69 lakhs. Remissions on account of irrecoverable arrears, short supply of canal water, and damage to irrigated crops by frost, hail or other causes amounted to Rs.6·58 lakhs. Ninety-four per cent. of the total demand, including arrears, compared with 89 per cent. in the preceding year, was collected and the balance, which was Rs.17·61 lakhs at beginning of the year was reduced to Rs.4·75 lakhs at the close. Of the demand of Rs. 0·83 lakhs for owners' rate, Rs.0·67 lakhs were collected.

Advances.

14. The defective monsoon resulted in a large demand for loans and the amount advanced rose from Rs.4·57 lakhs to Rs.16·27 lakhs. The sum due for collection was Rs.47·67 lakhs; of this Rs 14·27 lakhs (30 per cent.) were suspended and only Rs.17 08 lakhs, or 51 per cent., of the remaining net demand were collected. The collections, in spite of large suspensions, are even worse than those of the previous year. With the help of advances under Act XIX of 1883, 80 masonry wells, 4,710 field embankments and four tube-wells were constructed and fifteen

Persian wells were erected. The major portion of the advances under Act XII of 1884 was, as usual, distributed for seed, bullocks and *kachcha* wells but as much as Rs.27,492 were advanced to sufferers from fire and hail.

Processes. 15. There was a further fall from 243 to 213 thousands in the number of processes issued for the recovery of land revenue and other demands realizable as arrears of land revenue; five-sixths of the total collections of all kinds of dues were made without resort to legal remedies. Although fewer truly "coercive" processes of all kinds were issued than in the preceding year, the number still exceeds the usual figure of the days of high prices.

Remissions. 16. The remissions of rent and revenue for the fall in prices continued on the same lines and on the same scale as in the previous year.

Relief. 17. The first step in debt relief legislation was taken with the introduction in the Legislative Council in July 1933 of the Agriculturists' Relief Bill, the Reduction of Interest Bill and the Usurious Loans (United Provinces Amendment) Bill. These Bills were referred to a Select Committee which reported after the end of the year.

6. Settlement

18. Record operations continued in the Garhwal district where the staff surveyed and prepared field records for 91 villages comprising an area of 5,782 acres and prepared boundary records for 84 villages. Government appointed a Record Officer in the Puranpur tahsil of the Pilibhit district to record cesses under section 56 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, III of 1901 and in August 1933 declared the same tahsil to be under roster operations.

7. Land Records

(*See the Report on the Administration of Land Records for the year ending September* 30, 1933.)

System of Records. 19. The abridged *khatauni*, which presented special difficulties in Bundelkhand and which, in general, compared unfavourably with the former yearly *khatauni*, was abandoned. The

chausala khasra was continued during the year in tracts where cultivation is well established. The Board of Revenue is examining the question of revising the rules so as to make annual map correction, which is an inevitable consequence of the re-introduction of the annual *khatauni*, compatible with the *chausala* rules.

Establishment.

20. The Governor in Council has provided funds for the appointment of nine land records assistants from the commencement of the next agricultural year. It is hoped that the creation of these new posts will provide the Collector with that agency for effective supervision over land records of which he was bereft when the post of inspecting sadr qanungo was abolished.

Patwaris.

21. The proposal for general reduction in the number of patwaris was found inpracticable and was finally dropped; but the gradation of patwaris was revised and new scales of pay were enforced in the case of new entrants with effect from July 1, 1932. The percentage of qualified patwaris holding the patwari school certificate rose from 96·41 to 96·77. The provincial percentage of resident patwaris remained almost stationary.

Testing of Records.

22. Supervisor qanungos, partly owing to their pre-occupation with remission work and partly owing to their employment in various forms of administrative enterprise, failed to test patwaris' records to the same extent as in the year preceding. District officers and their assistants, however, have been taking an increasing interest in village records, and the work in nine districts was particularly commended by the Board of Revenue.

8. Confiscated and Escheated Properties

23. Confiscated and escheated land was sold for Rs.5,500 in the Lucknow division, Rs.1,584 in the Jhansi division and Rs.90 in the Allahabad division.

9. Government Estates

(*See the Resolution on the Administration of Government estates for the year ending March* 31, 1934.)

General.

24. With effect from November 1, 1933 the control of the Tarai and Bhabar, and Garhwal-Bhabar Government estates and the Kumaun Soldiers' Settlement was transferred, owing to

the combination of the post of the Commissioner Kumaun with that of the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, to the Board of Revenue which now controls all Government estates except the Stone Mahal, Mirzapur.

Tarai and Bhabar.

25. The rainfall was 11 inches more than in the previous year but was irregular. The outturn of the *rabi* was usually good but *lhasa* caused some damage to *tahi* owing to lack of rain in the early winter. Receipts fell from Rs.7·99 to Rs.7·31 lakhs. Forest income decreased by Rs.45,000 mainly due to a fall in prices for *khair* trees. A sum of Rs.51,000 was remitted for the fall in prices and Rs.5,000 for local calamities. Collections were 90 per cent. of the net demand in the Bhabar and nearly 100 per cent. in the Tarai. Expenditure was Rs.4·97 against Rs.4·88 lakhs in the preceding year and the net surplus consequently fell from Rs.3·11 to Rs.2·34 lakhs of which Rs.0·41 lakh came from the estate proper and Rs.1·93 lakhs from the estate forests.

Apart from malaria, the estates were nearly free from epidemics. Cattle disease was serious, however, and deaths rose from 2,940 to 6,328. The estate erected over 16 miles of wire fencing and 752 feet of walling, bringing the total lengths to 47 and 91 miles respectively.

Garhwal Bhabar.

26. Receipts were Rs.44,700 compared with Rs.47,100 in the preceding year. Realization of arrears amounting to Rs.2,700 accounted for a larger income in the previous year. Expenditure rose slightly from Rs.22,800 to Rs.23,200. Collections were full but coercive measures were unnecessary.

Kumaun Soldiers' Settlement.

27. The settlement no longer worked at a deficit. There was a surplus of Rs.722. The number of resident jagirdars rose from 42 to 47.

Other Estates.

28. The number of other properties administered by the Board of Revenue rose from 412 to 419. The demand (including arrears) fell from Rs.5·00 to Rs.4·94 lakhs owing to reduction in the amount of arrears. Remissions for the fall in prices and for calamities amounted to Rs.85,000 leaving a net recoverable demand of Rs.4·09 lakhs, of which Rs.3·75 lakhs, or 92 per cent., were collected. Expenditure rose from Rs.1·16 to Rs.1·22 lakhs

mainly owing to the purchase of the property of a defaulter of *taqavi* dues. The Board of Revenue are trying to reduce the cost of management which was 11·7 per cent. of the income. The surplus rose owing to better collections by Rs.0·28 lakh to Rs.2·53 lakhs.

In the Government and Confiscated estates, Allahabad, of the gross current demand of Rs.1,39,400, Rs.44,000 were remitted for the fall in prices and for calamities, and Rs.1,400 adjusted on account of advance collections. Over 95 per cent. of the net current demand of Rs.94,000 was collected. The cost of management was reduced from 16·6 to 13·8 per cent. of the expenditure, which was Rs.24,500 compared with Rs.28,400 in the preceding year.

The Stud Farm at Ghazipur, suffered from unsatisfactory economic conditions. Collections were only 87 per cent. of the net current demand of Rs.22,600. Expenditure showed no change.

In the Dudhi Estate, Mirzapur, there was a striking increase in receipts from Rs.74,900 to Rs.97,000 owing to the revival in the lac trade and to the payment in 1933 of royalty due for 1932 amounting to Rs.12,400. Collections were 99 per cent. Expenditure was Rs.52,600 compared with Rs.49,900 in the previous year.

29. Income fell from Rs.99,300 to Rs.97,500 due to a fall in the demand for building stone which is being replaced in the local market by concrete. Two-thirds of the expenditure of Rs.49,000 was spent on the maintenance of communications. Stone Mahal, Mirzapur.

10. Wards' Estates.

(See the report of the Court of Wards for the year ending September 30, 1933.)

30. The total number of estates under management decreased from 199 to 186. During the year 20 estates, with a rent-roll of Rs.13.53 lakhs, of which six had either become bankrupt, or were so indebted that the liquidation of their debt was impracticable, were released and seven estates with a rent-roll of Rs. 2·77 lakhs were taken over, Estates under management.

Collections.

31. The total rental demand fell, owing to the release of a number of estates, from Rs.158·72 to Rs.154·74 lakhs. Of the net recoverable demand amounting to Rs.120·77 lakhs after the exclusion of Rs.33,17,436 remitted, Rs.2,552 suspended and Rs.76,846 collected in advance, Rs.104·72 lakhs, or 91·7 per cent., were collected. In the preceding year the percentage of collections was 88·3.

Cost of management.

32. Although the total cost of management fell from Rs.16·59 lakhs to Rs.15·75 lakhs, the provincial percentage rose from 11·6 to 11·8. Expenditure on management charges was reduced to the lowest limit compatible with efficiency and the provincial percentage would have been lower than in the preceding year had it not been for the increase in remissions allowed for seasonal calamities.

Payment of Debts.

33. A payment of Rs. 60·78 lakhs, of which Rs.5·78 lakhs were raised from fresh loans, Rs.20·05 lakhs from the sale of property and Rs.34·95 lakhs from surplus profits, was made towards the reduction of debt, compared with Rs.43·01 lakhs in the preceding year. As a result, the total of the debts due was reduced from Rs. 250·74 lakhs to Rs.222·51 lakhs. The efforts which were made to improve collections and to reduce expenditure rendered possible the increase of Rs.10·68 lakhs in the provision from the surplus profits of estates.

Wards.

34. Strict economy, wherever it was possible without adverse effect, reduced the total expenditure on the maintenance and education of wards and their families from Rs.33·78 lakhs to Rs.32·45 lakhs. With a few exceptions the wards and their relatives made good progress in their studies and justified the expenditure incurred on their education.

Improvements.

35. Expenditure on improvements was reduced, in the interests of economy, from Rs. 10·17 lakhs to Rs. 9·96 lakhs. A number of estates were able, however, to carry out schemes of agricultural improvement benefiting their tenants. The Court of Wards estates spent in all more than half a lakh on the construction of masonry and *kachha* wells, repairs to wells and various other projects for increasing irrigation facilities. The number of agricultural farms was reduced from eleven to nine

only one of which worked at a profit. The estates derive considerable indirect benefit from these farms and the Court of Wards is of opinion that the results of the working of these farms should not be gauged solely from a commercial standpoint. Ten seed dépôts were in operation during the year; of these only three worked at a profit.

Tenantry (a) Education.

36. Expenditure on education amounted to Rs.94,804, or 0·9 per cent. of the total collections of the current demand. Eighteen schools were entirely maintained by various estates at a cost of Rs.10,436. Other schools received assistance to the extent of Rs.11,900, while subscriptions to other educational institutions and funds amounted to Rs.71,242. Rupees 1,226 were spent on buildings.

(b) Medical aid and sanitation.

37. The total expenditure on sanitation was Rs.1,38,861 and that on medical aid was Rs.78,881 representing respectively percentages of 1·3 and 0·7 of the total collections of the current demand. Twenty-three estate dispensaries were maintained at a cost of Rs.59,821 while subscriptions amounting to Rs.15,075 were given to village dispensaries and Rs.10,421 to other mdical institutions.

(c) Rural reconstruction.

38. The rural reconstruction activities referred to last year continued to make headway. The financial condition of co-operative societies, the number of which fell from 512 to 480 with a working capital of Rs.7,42,236, improved steadily. Some progress was made in the work of consolidation of holdings but on the whole tenants view this procedure with disfavour.

Litigation.

39. Ejectment suits increased in number from 2,574 to 3,330 and arrears of rent suits from 4,133 to 6,416 mainly owing to the difficult agricultural conditions in the Meerut division. Under section 39, Act IV of 1912, 3,748 applications were filed against 2,865 in the preceding year. Of the total amount involved Rs.1,35,667, or 41·9 per cent., was recovered compared with 55·9 per cent. in the year 1931-32. The policy of taking action only against habitual defaulters and recalcitrant tenants was continued. Of the 21 suits of a valuation of over ten thousand rupees in which the Court of Wards was involved, six

were decided wholly in favour of the Court of Wards, five were decided against it, one was compromised and nine remained pending at the end of the year.

General. 40. The advice of the advisory committees was generally useful and sound, while the central advisory committee gave the most valuable assistance.

11. Revenue and rent-paying classes

(See the Government Resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September 30, 1933 and the appendices attached to that resolution).

Tenancy Litigation, Agra. 41. Institutions of suits and applications under the Agra Tenancy Act rose from 521,630 to 536,710. Suits for arrears of rent rose from 286,660 to 297,675 while suits and applications for ejectment increased from 160,049 to 165,464. The number of cases in which ejectment was ordered was 76,312—much the same as in the previous year—but the area from which ejectment actually took place fell substantially. Applications for relinquishment also fell furnishing good evidence of the growing recuperative powers of the tenantry.

Appeals: (a) to Collectors. 42. There were for disposal 8,353 appeals to Collectors under the Agra Tenancy Act of which 6,983 were decided; a balance of 1,370 remained at the end of the year compared with 876 at the end of 1931-32.

(b) to Commissioners. 43. Appeals to Commissioners were 5,121; of these 3,723 were decided and 1,398 were pending at the close of the year.

Tenancy Litigation, Oudh. 44. Suits and applications under the Oudh Rent Act again decreased, numbering 70,065 compared with 78,068 in 1931-32. Relinquishments declined from 14,399 to 9,414.

Appeals. 45. During the year, 693 new appeals were filed before Deputy Commissioners against 563 in the preceding year. Of the 760 appeals for disposal (including 67 pending from the preceding year) 662 were decided and 98 cases remained for disposal at the end of the year. Commissioners disposed of 576 appeals, leaving a balance of 256 at the close of the year.

Protection.

46. Rises of 49,852 acres in Agra and of 5,224 acres in Oudh in the *khudkasht* area more than compensated for the apparent decrease in the *sir* area, amounting to 33,639 acres in Agra and 3,106 acres in Oudh. Due to the sale of proprietary rights in execution of civil court decrees on account of debt, there was a rise of 18,955 acres in Agra and 1,866 in Oudh in the area of ex-proprietary holdings. Such sales have been stayed since September 1933 pending the enactment of debt relief legislation. There was a net decrease of 103,120 acres in the area held by occupancy tenants in Agra compared with an average fall of 56,246 acres during the five years 1927—32. It appears that, with the fall in prices and the comparative stability of statutory rights, occupancy rights have lost some of their former attraction. The entire protected area, exclusive of the area held by non-occupancy tenants or by tenants of Government estates other than Nazul, comes to 20,320,185 acres, or 94·9 per cent. of the total holdings area, against last year's figure of 20,382,600 acres or 95·2 per cent. of the holdings area.

Mutations in the revenue papers.

47. Mutations of proprietary rights in Agra and Oudh rose from 219,738 to 236,259. The number of forced sales was considerably above the average of the high-priced period 1925—30 and would undoubtedly have been still greater, but for the rules framed by Government to secure a fair and reasonable price for agricultural land sold in execution of Civil Court decrees and for the subsequent stay of such executions. Mortgages rose by 4,387, redemptions by 1,433. The increase may justly be attributed, for the most part, to the impoverished condition of the landlords who were obliged to raise money by mortgages in order to meet their liabilities. The proportion of redemptions to mortgages was one to two before the fall in prices; it is now one to three. The acceleration of the rate of transfer of established rights in land is one of the main grounds for the debt relief legislation undertaken by Government.

Partition

48. The number of new applications for partition again increased from 2,255 to 2,573. The total number of cases for disposal amounted to 5,042 of which 2,187 were decided during the year; the balance pending at the close of year was 2,855 compared with 2,469 at the end of the preceding year. The

Board of Revenue express the hope that the manual, which has recently been revised by them and will be available for issue shortly, will effect a considerable improvement in partition work.

Disposal of suits.

49. In Agra the total number of suits and applications for disposal was 805,632 of which 696,629 were disposed of against 695,799 in the previous year; the balance at the end of the year was 109,003 against 102,574 at the end of 1931-32. In Oudh the total number of cases for disposal was 88,676; of these 85,850 were decided and 2,826 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Appeals under the Land Revenue Act and Kumaun Rules.

50. Inclusive of 1,037 appeals brought forward from the previous year, the number of appeals under the Land Revenue Act and Kumaun Rules before Collectors was 8,060; of these 6,732 were decided; the balance was 1,328. Appeals to Commissioners, inclusive of 665 pending at the beginning of the year, numbered 2,589; 2,021 were disposed of and 568 were pending at the end of the year.

Action to avoid sale of ancestral land.

51. Inclusive of 9,751 cases brought over from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 26,608. In 4,983 cases the sale of the whole property took place; sale was wholly or partially averted in 410 cases; 8,106 cases were otherwise disposed of and the balance at the end of the year was 13,109.

Execution of decrees.

52. The number of new applications filed for execution of decrees and orders further increased from 188,144 to 194,490. Of the applications for disposal amounting to 222,445, 193,839 were disposed of; there was a balance of 28,606 at the end of the year compared with 27,655 at the close of the preceding year. The amount involved in applications decided increased to Rs.1,44,96,281 compared with Rs.1,38,39,559. Forty-one per cent. of the total demand, against 32 per cent. in the two previous years and 42 per cent. in 1929-30, was realised during the year under report.

Land acquisition.

53. The area of land acquired for public purposes during the year was 1,075 acres at a cost of Rs.3,16,182 compared with 10,233 acres at a cost of Rs.5,54,284 in the previous year.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION

12. Course of Legislation

54. The following Acts were passed by the Legislative Council between January 1, 1933 and December 31, 1933.

1. The United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act, I of 1933.

2. The United Provinces District Boards (Second Amendment) Act, II of 1933.

3. The United Provinces Court Fees (Amendment) Act, III of 1933.

4. The Agra University (Amendment) Act, IV of 1933.

5. The United Provinces Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, V of 1933.

6. The United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act, VI of 1933.

7. The United Provinces Town Areas (Amendment) Act, VII of 1933.

8. The United Provinces Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, VIII of 1933.

9. The United Provinces Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, IX of 1933.

The work of the Legislative Council during 1933 is described in the General Summary.

13 Police

(*See the Report on the Administration of the Police for the year ending December* 31, 1933.)

General.

55. There was no strike among industrial workers of any importance while communal riots numbered eight only, compared with thirteen, and political cases 879 against 6,377 during the previous year. The comparative political tranquillity left the force free to devote its attention to the suppression of ordinary crime with the gratifying result that there were only 748 dacoities, compared with 1,095 during 1932 and 1,026 during 1931.

Crime Statistics and Investigation.

56. Inclusive of cases reported to courts, the total number of true cognizable cases reported during the year was 149,450 or 1,795 less than during the previous year. Of 161,774 cases for disposal, 137,542 or 94·7 per cent. were investigated. Although the percentage of investigations was the same as in 1932, there was a marked improvement in the percentage of convictions obtained which rose from 53·1 to 56·2. Cases decided during the year numbered 88,485 against 84,626 during 1932. While the total number of true cases reported to the police, exclusive of those falling under class VI, was nearly eight thousand less than the average of the previous six years, the figures for non-cognizable crime were considerably higher than those of the preceding six years.

Murder and culpable homicide.

57. Exclusive of false cases and cases in which murderers committed suicide, the number of murders dropped from 999 in 1931 and 926 in 1932 to 868 in the year under report. Of 1,132 cases for disposal 438, involving 1,464 persons, were decided. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported fell from 24 to 23, the figure obtained in 1931. The number of true cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder increased by three to 449; convictions were obtained in 49 per cent. of the cases decided against 56 per cent. in 1932.

Rioting.

58. The number of true cases of rioting decreased from 2,271 to 2,098 but even so was well above the average of the five years before 1932. Twenty-four per cent. of the cases reported against 33 per cent. in 1932, and 73 per cent., compared with 82 per cent, of the cases disposed of, ended in conviction. Action under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, was taken in 2,460 cases compared with 1,616 in the preceding year.

Grievous hurt.

59. The number of true cases of grievous hurt reported during the year rose from 2,609 to 2,769 which is almost the same figure as in 1931.

Dacoity.

60. The numbers of dacoities for the last seven years are as follows:—

1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
651	622	706	727	1,026	1,095	748

Inclusive of 71 cases of dacoity with murder (compared with 104 in 1932) but exclusive of 46 cases of dacoity reported direct to magistrates, 773 cases were reported to the police. There were 621 attacks on houses, 40 road, and 112 other dacoities. Firearms were either used or carried by dacoits in 405 cases, a figure which, though less than those of the two previous years, is considerably higher than those for years previous to 1931. The number of cases tried out was 334 and the number of convictions obtained was 268, compared with 415 and 331 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to reports rose from 22 to 24. On numerous occasions villagers showed great courage and determination in resisting bands of armed dacoits.

Robbery.

61. The number of robberies dropped from 704 to 621 or less than in any of the last seven years except 1930. The percentage of the cases disposed of which resulted in conviction fell from 83 to 78.

Burglary.

62. There was also a marked fall, shared by most districts, in the number of burglaries, which was 33,693 or less than in any of the last seven years.

Theft.

63. The number of reports of true cases of theft dropped further from 17,600 to 16,854. Inclusive of 671 cases pending from the previous year, there were 17,525 cases for disposal of which 3,943 were tried out and 3,688 ended in conviction. The percentage of reported cases which ended in conviction fell from 22 to 21. There was a further increase from 1,286 to 1,302 in the number of thefts of bicycles. In 329 cases stolen bicycles were recovered. While there was a decrease from 134 to 119 in the number of firearms stolen, the number of stolen arms recovered rose from 38 to 41. True cases of cattle theft were 3,372 compared with 3,962 in 1932.

Other Crimes

64. Reports of kidnapping received by the police increased from 711 to 732, apart from 179 cases reported to Magistrates. Of the total number of reports 799 were true cases compared with 746 in 1932. True cases of harbouring were only 28 against 45 during the previous year. Traffic in cocaine received more attention from the police who instituted 68 cases.

Prevention and surveillance.

65. As a result of the closing of 8,759 and the opening of 9,009 history sheets, the total number of persons under surveillance increased from 49,384 to 49,658, of whom 12,333 were in jail and 5,994 were untraced at the end of the year. Action under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, was taken against 4,137 persons compared with 3,859 during the previous year. The number of persons proceeded against under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 3,117 to 3,043. In 105 cases under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code and in 85 under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, the orders of lower courts were set aside on appeal.

Criminal Tribes.

66. While no new tribe or gang was proclaimed the total registered population increased by 421 to 40,685 by the end of the year. Of the 528 persons whose registration was cancelled 343 earned this privilege by good behaviour. There is a steady upward trend in the number of prosecutions under the Criminal Tribes Act which amounted to 1,915 in 1933. As a result of the general economic depression, cottage industries in the Salvation Army Settlements at Fazalpur, Bareilly and Gorakhpur were run at a loss of Rs.8,120 but the Kalyanpur settlement made a profit of Rs.7,784. Industries in this settlement have made a profit of Rs.18,555 during the last five years and the cost of administration per head of the population present has been reduced from Rs.29 in 1928-29 to Rs.12-4-0 in 1932-33.

Railway Police.

67. The re-organization of the Government Railway Police has resulted in more expedition in the investigation and prosecution of cases and in a general increase of efficiency. The number of true reports of cognizable offences decreased further by 462 to a total of 2,691. The percentage of reports which were investigated rose from 95·46 to 96·74 but the percentage of stolen property recovered dropped from 11·42 to 8·18. Thefts numbered 1,774 compared with 2,142 in 1932; 31 railway or ex-railway employees were convicted of theft. Sixty-nine excise and opium cases were instituted against 44 in the preceding year. The number of cases in which communication chains were pulled by congress workers dropped by 55 to 26 and the number of cases of wire cutting by 68 to 45. There

were 29 accidents to trains, the most serious of which was a collision between a motor lorry and a mail train resulting in the death of 20 and in injuries to 17 persons.

Criminal Investigation Department.

68. The Investigation Branch were able to take up only four new cases compared with seven in 1932 and were obliged to refuse inquiries in eighteen other cases as no officer was available. Of the nine cases for disposal, which included five cases pending from the previous year, one resulted in conviction, one was still under investigation, in a third the offender was not detected, and the remaining six were still pending before the courts at the close of the year. Forty-eight revolutionaries were convicted and officers of the department were responsible for the recovery of four revolvers, six pistols, a gun and a quantity of ammunition and explosives. There were 22 cases under the Explosives Act, in two of which the police were the objects of attack. After four outrages in January and February 1933 revolutionaries devoted their attention to organization with the result that there was a considerable falling off in overt terrorist activity. Towards the end of the year, four of the most important revolutionary organizers were arrested in Benares.

Police Training School.

69. Four Assistant Superintendents were at the School throughout the year and were joined by three others in November. For the 1933-34 session for sub-inspector cadets, 152 candidates were selected.

Motor traffic.

70. Motor accidents resulted in the deaths of 143 persons and in injuries to 832 others. The corresponding figures for 1932 were 146 and 908. For offences under the Motor Vehicles Act the registration certificates of 454 vehicles were suspended and 668 driving licences were endorsed.

Cost of the force.

71. The actual cost of the force was Rs.161 92 lakhs, an excess over the estimates of Rs.1·19 lakhs.

Buildings.

72. The earthquake of January 15, 1934 damaged a number of police buildings particularly in the eastern districts. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs.4·08 lakhs of which Rs.2·40 lakhs were spent on maintenance and repairs.

Discipline, health and morale.

73. Forty men were punished judicially during the year, and although there were fourteen cases of ill-treatment and extortion against thirteen in 1932, there was a welcome decrease in the number of cases of corruption. Discipline was good and a fall in the percentage of admissions to hospitals from 33·9 to 32·8 testifies to a continued improvement in health. The standard of literacy is improving and at the end of the year the number of qualified men exceeded by 679 the number of vacancies in the cadre of literate constables.

14. Criminal Justice

(See the report of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and the note by the Chief Court of Oudh on the Administration of Criminal Justice for the year ending December 31, 1933.)

A—Agra

Judicial staff.

74. The total number of sessions divisions remained at 19. In addition to the permanent Courts of additional sessions judges, temporary additional sessions judges worked in five districts and temporary additional sessions and subordinate judges in 13 districts for periods of the year.

Number of trials.

75. Offences reported under the Indian Penal Code fell from 90,069 to 86,326 and the number of persons brought to trial decreased from 152.353 to 148,636. There was a decrease in nearly all the important classes of crime, except kidnapping. The total number of cases reported under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Special and Local Laws, including those pending from the previous year, rose from 131,348 to 134,425.

Duration and result of trials.

76. The average duration of cases in all courts again fell by one to nine days. Cases pending over six weeks decreased by 160 to 2,954. The number of persons undertrial in magisterial courts fell by 5,987 and the number of witnesses examined by 948; 10,229 witnesses, or 907 fewer than in the preceding year, were detained for more than two days. The percentage of convictions to trials in magistrates' courts reverted to 48 as in 1931, while the percentage in courts of sessions remained at 53. The percentage of cases reported during the

year and pending from the preceding year which were dismissed under section 203 remained at 18, but the number of persons dealt with under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure fell from 241 to 197.

Punishments.

77. Courts of sessions sentenced 196 persons to death; of these the sentences of 87 were confirmed by the High Court, 33 persons were released, 58 obtained a modification of sentence, a new trial was ordered in the case of one person, and the cases of 17 persons were pending at the close of the year. Ninety-six persons were executed. The number of persons sentenced to transportation for life fell by 60 to 342. Solitary confinement was awarded in four per cent. of sentences of rigorous imprisonment. Only 705 persons were sentenced to whipping and the percentage of cases in which this form of punishment was inflicted to those in which it could have been given, fell to 14·9. Sentences of imprisonment of 15 days or less fell from 1,822 to 1,523.

Appeals.

78. The total number of appellants before the courts was 27,991 against 27,513 in 1932 and the average duration of appeals rose from 36 to 40 days. Sixty-six per cent. of the appellants in the courts of sessions were totally unsuccessful.

B—OUDH

Judicial Staff.

79. The permanent staff remained unchanged. Temporary sessions and subordinate judges worked in four districts and 17 subordinate judges worked as assistant sessions judges.

Number of Trials.

80. The progressive increase in the total number of offences reported which has been a feature of the last ten years continued. Of 85,527 offences reported only 25,786 were under the Indian Penal Code, however, and offences in this category have showed a progressive decline. The decrease since 1932 was shared by the majority of the various kinds of major offences with the exception of kidnapping, the number of cases of which increased from 241 to 272. The percentage of convictions increased again and was 52 in 1933. The percentage of cases dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code rose from 31 to 33 and the number of persons called upon to pay compensation under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code rose from 89 to 98.

Duration of trial.

81. The average duration of cases decided by magistrates decreased from seven days to six days but the average duration in the courts of sessions increased from 69 to 78. Cases pending over six weeks numbered 1,132.

Punishments.

82. Fifty persons were sentenced to death and 98 to transportation for life compared with 65 and 127 respectively in 1932. Solitary confinement is an increasingly unpopular form of punishment with magistrates and was inflicted on only 2·5 per cent. of the total number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days or less has risen steadily since 1928 and stood at 715 in 1933. Only 127 persons, or six per cent. of those liable to a sentence of whipping, were awarded this punishment against 426 persons in 1929. Fines decreased from Rs.2·79 lakhs to Rs.2·18 lakhs.

Appeals.

83. Appeals before magistrates fell from 1,045 to 923 but the average duration rose from 24 to 28 days. In the courts of sessions appeals numbered 2,502 of which 2,308 were decided, with an average duration of 30 days against 22 days in 1932. Of appellants against the decisions of magistrates, 19·5 per cent. were successful. The Chief Court decided 567 appeals (of 750 appellants); 16 per cent. were wholly successful and 11 per cent. were partially successful, against 18 per cent. and 15 per cent. in 1932.

15. Prisons

(*See the Report on the Condition and Management of the Jails for the year ending December* 31, 1933.)

General.

84. The improvement in the classification of prisoners continued. The conduct of "A" class convicts was good, that of "B" class satisfactory on the whole while "C" class convicts behaved better than previously.

Jail population.

85. The population was at its highest in January 1933 when it rose to 35,321 but the daily average fell, due to the waning of the civil disobedience movement and the premature release of political prisoners from 36,703 in 1932 to only 33,346 ; there is accommodation for 33,845 prisoners. Only 651 females were

convicted against 1,014 in the preceding year. Of 33,888 convicts admitted into the jails during the year 28,669 or 84·6 per cent. were Hindus; 14,924 were between the ages of 22 and 30 years. There were 7,713 sentences of between three and six months and 10,722 of between six months and one year.

Conduct and discipline.

86. Although there was a fall in the number of offences committed by convicts, from 55,243 to 44,784 probably due to the reduction in the number of "C" class prisoners convicted of offences arising out of the civil disobedience movement, the number of punishments was still above the average. Nearly half the offences related to work. There were no serious assaults on the jail officials during the year. Only fifteen prisoners were whipped of whom ten were habituals.

Health.

87. The death rate per mille dropped to 6·6 which is the lowest on record, and the daily average number of sick fell to 20·1 per mille. There were no cases of plague or cholera. A considerable amount of good work was done in the Tuberculosis Jail at Sultanpur, where 122 patients were present at the close of the year.

Expenditure.

88. Total expenditure fell, owing to a decrease in population, by Rs.0·85 lakh to Rs.24·72 lakhs but the average cost per head rose from Rs.69-10-8 to Rs.74-2-0. Establishment charges rose by seven thousand rupees largely due to the partial restoration of the cut in pay.

Employment.

89. Convicts to the number of 8,871, compared with 9,798 in 1932, were employed on jail manufactures. The cash profit resulting from the employment of convicts was stationary at Rs.1·69 lakhs.

16. Civil Justice

(*See the reports on the Administration of Civil Justice in Agra and in Oudh for the year ending December* 31, 1933 *and the report on the working of Civil Courts in the Kumaun Division for the year* 1933.)

A—Agra

Judicial Staff.

90. Temporary additional district and sessions judges worked in five districts, temporary additional sessions and subordinate judges in thirteen districts, temporary additional

subordinate judges in twenty-two districts and temporary additional munsifs in twenty-five districts.

Suits. 91. The total number of original suits instituted in all subordinate courts fell by 19,655 to 182,938; suits for money or moveable property, after the previous years' rise, showed a marked fall. The pending file was reduced by 620 to 37,787. Suits pending for more than three months increased by 2,416 to 13,430 and suits pending for more than a year rose by 21 to 1,074. The average duration of suits decided after full trial in munsifs' courts was 128 days and in the courts of subordinate judges was 174 days.

Appeals. 92. The total number of regular civil appeals before the courts subordinate to the High Court, exclusive of 8,324 appeals received by transfer, was 12,505 of which 6,725 were disposed of and 5,780 remained pending. Only 70 appeals compared with 190 in 1932 were summarily rejected in subordinate courts under order XLI, rule 11, Civil Procedure Code.

Execution of decrees. 93. There was an increase of 2,453 to 220,026 in the total number of applications for execution of decrees before courts subordinate to the High Court. The increase is surprising in view of the general economic depression. Of these applications, 163,905 were disposed of and 36,820 remained pending against 39,888 at the close of the preceding year. Fructuous applications were only forty per cent. against forty-three per cent. in 1932 and forty-seven per cent. in 1931.

B—Oudh

Judicial Staff. 94. Temporary additional sessions and subordinate judges worked in three districts entirely for the disposal of criminal work. Additional subordinate judges from the permanent cadre were deputed to work in eleven districts and one subordinate judge worked as second additional small cause court judge.

Suits. 95. Suits (regular and small cause court) instituted in the stipendiary courts fell by 1,223 to 60,774. Suits in honorary courts decreased enormously from 6,153 to 1,554. At the end of the year 9,923 suits, compared with 10,870, remained pending. Suits pending for over one year numbered 74 of which 16 were before honorary courts. The average duration of cases contested till the last improved but

the average duration of cases decided "without trial" and "decreed *ex parte*" was very high.

Appeals.

96. There was a fall of 100 in the number of regular civil appeals instituted in the subordinate civil appellate courts; 1,363 appeals were decided and 499, compared with 600, remained pending. Only eleven appeals were dismissed under order XLI, rule 11 of the Civil Procedure Code although the total number of appeals dismissed was 863.

Execution of decrees.

97. Applications for the execution of decrees numbered 67,058 or 174 more than in 1932. At the end of the year 13,052 remained for disposal. Thirty-three per cent. were fructuous and a sum of Rs.28·34 lakhs, or Rs.2·64 lakhs more than in 1932 was realised with the issue of processes.

C—KUMAUN

Appeals.

98. Of four appeals from decrees, three were decided.

Execution of decrees.

99. There were 181 applications for execution of decrees of which 18 were satisfied in full and 12 satisfied in part; 119 were wholly infructuous, 11 were transferred and 21 remained pending.

17. Registration

(See the Note on the Administration of the Registration Department for the year 1933.)

Registration.

100. There was a fall of 11,591, or 4·8 per cent. to 229,741 in the total number of documents registered. The decrease in the number of mortgages is remarkable and is attributed to the fear of the money-lenders that the proposed debt relief legislation would result in losses to them over such transactions. It should be noted that it was the preceding years' increase in the number of mortgages registered which gave rise to the increase in the number of mutations in 1932-33 noted in paragraph 47.

Financial.

101. The total gross income of the department, mainly owing to a fall in registration fees, decreased by Rs.27,556, or 2·1 per cent., to Rs.12·72 lakhs. The income from inspections and searches fell after last year's abnormal rise, by Rs.16,879. The restoration of half of the emergency cut in pay was largely responsible for the increase in expenditure from Rs.4·33 lakhs to Rs.4·40 lakhs.

Inspections.

102. There were 821 inspections of registrars' offices against 804 in 1932. Registration inspectors detected 956 understamped documents on which Collectors realised Rs.13,319 deficit duty in addition to penalties.

Prosecution and Punishments.

103. Four cases were instituted under the Registration Act and one pending case was decided.

18. District Boards

(This section deals with the year ending March 31, 1934)

General.

104. When this report was written the report on the working of the district board was not ready. The Hamirpur and Rae Bareli boards, which had been superseded till March 31, 1933, and October 31, 1933, resumed normal working during the year, but the period of supersession of the Hardoi Board was extended till March 31, 1934, and then again till the next general elections of district boards in 1935. The number of meetings held during the year rose from 778 to 813, but even so nine boards failed to hold the statutory annual minimum of twelve meetings. Only 113 meetings, compared with 118 in the previous year, proved abortive for want of a quorum, although this included no less than 11 out of 13 in Sultanpur and 10 out of 18 in Gonda. The number of adjourned meetings fell by two to 90; the Moradabad Board distinguished itself by adjourning six out of 11 and the Banda board 12 out of 43. The percentage of attendance deteriorated to 53·91, or much the same as in 1931-32, and in sixteen boards, compared with ten in the preceding year, it was below 50 per cent. Bahraich and Sultanpur were conspicuous with percentages of 30·19 and 31·0. At Benares the figure attained was 78·1 and at Dehra Dun 78·0 per cent.

Finance: income.

105. The total income fell further from Rs.195·01 lakhs to Rs.194·42 lakhs. The income from pounds, after the preceding year's welcome increase, relapsed by Rs.0·47 lakh to Rs.7·07 lakhs, while income from fairs and exhibitions deteriorated from Rs.1·43 to Rs.0·89 lakh. On the other hand the tax on circumstances and property yielded an additional Rs.0·56 lakh and a total of Rs.5·91 lakhs, but assessments were still so badly made that collections of this very unpopular tax were generally

poor; in one board the collection charges actually exceeded the income while in four others they were more than one-third of the income. Under other heads changes were not great.

106. Expenditure rose from Rs.186·54 lakhs to Rs.188·92 lakhs. The increase was shared by most heads but was particularly remarkable under public works, where the rise was Rs.1·32 lakhs. Provision for the repayment of loans fell from Rs.1·52 lakhs to Rs.0·87 lakh, but in spite of the fall in income and the rise in expenditure the closing balance increased from Rs.28·81 lakhs to Rs.32·76 lakhs, while invested funds also rose by Rs.2·14 to Rs.15·90 lakhs. At the same time, it must be pointed out that in eleven boards expenditure exceeded income and a number of other boards achieved financial equilibrium only by starving services of public utility. Expenditure.

107. The audit of accounts for the year 1932-33 revealed that fourteen boards retained their previous reputation for maintaining their accounts in a satisfactory condition, but with two exceptions there was no appreciable improvement in the general condition of the accounts of the remaining boards. The accounts of the boards of Almora, Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Garhwal, Jhansi, Moradabad and Saharanpur required general improvement, while those of Azamgarh and Fyzabad continued to be unsatisfactorily maintained. Although no embezzlements involving large sums of money were discovered during this year, twenty-four minor cases of embezzlement and misappropriation came to light, in only one of which was the delinquent prosecuted; he was a poundkeeper who had falsified his accounts and misappropriated Re.1-4 and he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. A number of cases of embezzlement were not even reported to the Commissioner and to the Examiner of the Local Fund Accounts as required by the rules. Audit.

The collection of the tax on circumstances and property was unsatisfactory in almost all districts, with the result that over nine lakhs of rupees remained unrealized at the close of the year, while the accounts of pounds again abounded in the defects and irregularities regularly noticed in the audit reports of previous years. All the boards but six failed fully to utilize or spend

within a reasonable time on the specific objects for which they were meant grants received from the Government.

On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that the boards paid more attention to audit objections.

Public health.

108. Although the progressive decline of the previous five years was checked, the increase of Rs.0·12 lakh in expenditure on public health, which stood at Rs.2·46 lakhs, was only nominal. There was no expansion in the District Health Service during the year 1933, although various boards are anxious to inaugurate district health schemes but are handicapped, like Government, by lack of funds. In the Lucknow division the district health staff is reported to have handled an outbreak of cholera with exemplary courage and determination.

Roads.

109. There was a welcome though belated rise in the total expenditure on repairs to metalled roads, which increased from Rs.16·60 lakhs to Rs.18·12 lakhs, while repairs to unmetalled roads showed a slight recovery from Rs.4·66 lakhs to Rs.4·71 lakhs. The increase is an indication of the boards' growing realization that maintenance of roads is one of their primary duties, but from everywhere comes the report that roads are still unsatisfactory, while in some divisions their condition is still steadily deteriorating and the cost of bringing them into order already too heavy for the boards' resources. The road problem is particularly acute in districts such as Gorakhpur and Basti because of the growth of very heavy sugarcane traffic in recent years. The provision made for the maintenance of unmetalled roads continues to be inadequate, while much of the outlay on repairs to metalled roads is wasted.

Education.

110. Expenditure rose from Rs.108·93 lakhs to Rs.109·33 lakhs and the number of scholars in schools managed or aided by district boards recovered from 1,135,932 to 1,169,278. There was a slight rise in expenditure on female education, but expansion is hindered by the dearth of trained mistresses and lack of funds. Expenditure on education for the depressed classes also increased, but the prejudice against these boys is rapidly disappearing and more of them are reading in the ordinary schools. From the Agra and Allahabad divisions

comes the report that the problem of divided control between the board and the education committee continues to be very acute, although in the Benares division the education committees functioned smoothly.

Pounds.

111. The previous year's improvement in the income from pounds was not maintained and receipts lapsed from Rs.7·54 lakhs to Rs.7·07 lakhs while expenditure increased from Rs.4·42 lakhs to Rs.4·44 lakhs. The cost of management was thus 63 per cent. of the income. In two district boards the total expenditure actually exceeded the total income. The fall in receipts is generally ascribed by chairmen to the economic depression and to the fall in the price of cattle, but most Commissioners while admitting this as a contributory cause, point out that the real reason is inadequate supervision. In Muttra a member of the district board had to be removed because of leakages in the income from pounds and it is to be feared that dishonesty of this kind is increasing.

Village panchayats.

112. The process of weeding out unsuccessful *panchayats* continued and the total number fell further to 4,176 in spite of the establishment of a number of new *panchayats* in suitable villages. It is clear, however, that the process is not yet complete; there are, for example, in the Benares district 219 *panchayats*, but the average number of cases instituted per annum in each *panchayat* is no more than five. It is generally agreed that these *panchayats* do much useful work in a minor way in the settlement of disputes, but the degree of their success as sanitary authorities varies considerably from district to district. On the whole, there appears to have been some improvement, particularly in the Lucknow division. The Commissioner remarks that there is a general awakening in the villages and that *panchayats* have now begun to take up the cause of village sanitation, notably in the Rae Bareli district where in addition to deciding the cases brought before them, the *panchayats* maintain medicine chests, pay sweepers periodically to clean village sites, see that manure heaps are kept outside the *abadi* and have even, in some villages, been entrusted by the District Officer with the duty of making local inquiries.

Chapter III PROTECTION.

19. Municipal Boards

(This section deals with the year ending March 31, 1934)

Constitution.

113. Owing to the late submission of many annual reports by municipal boards the provincial review on their working was not ready when this report was prepared in January, 1935.

The number of boards remained at 85. The boards at Khurja, Hardoi and Hapur remained superseded during the year, while the Benares board was superseded on May 1, and the Nawabganj (Bara Banki) board on August 1, 1933. The number of elected non-official chairmen decreased by two to 71. There were six nominated non-official chairmen and four nominated official chairman. The number of nominated members fell by one to 244 and of elected members by 22 to 958 owing to the supersession of the Hapur and Hardoi boards. The number of official members remained eleven and the number of Europeans continued at 36. In spite of a fall from 2,095 to 1,990 in the number of meetings held, there was a rise of four to 221 in the number of meetings adjourned and a rise from 121 to 140 in the number of meetings which proved abortive for want of a quorum.

General finances: income.

114. Income from internal sources amounted to Rs.162·50 lakhs compared with Rs.160·53 lakhs in the preceding year. Government grants rose from Rs.5·20 lakhs to Rs.6·19 lakhs and the income from loans from Rs.1·68 to Rs.3·09 lakhs, while the sale proceeds of Government securities also showed a rise, though slight, from Rs.2·91 lakhs to Rs. 2·92 lakhs. The net result was an increase of the total receipts from Rs.174·93 to Rs.177·97 lakhs.

In the income from taxation there was a net rise of Rs.2·01 lakhs, of which octroi accounted for Rs.0·95 lakh and the water rate for Rs.0·87 lakh. The receipts from terminal tax increased by Rs.0·51 lakh, though there was a trifling fall of Rs.0·06 lakh in the income from terminal toll. Under other heads of taxation the changes were slight. To the total income from taxation, amounting to Rs.116·68 lakhs, octroi contributed Rs.37·77 lakhs, terminal tax and toll Rs.33·66 lakhs, water rate Rs.18·27 lakhs and tax on houses and lands Rs.11·43 lakhs.

Realizations under special Acts showed a small rise of Rs.0·02 lakh to Rs.2·52 lakhs, but revenue derived from municipal property and powers other than that of taxation fell, after the previous year's large increase, from Rs.41·43 lakhs to Rs.40·74 lakhs.

115. Expenditure rose from Rs.155·84 lakhs to Rs.158·72 lakhs. All the main heads showed increases, the most important of which were Rs.0·66 lakh in general administration and collection charges, Rs.0·44 lakh on Public Health and Convenience and Rs.1·10 lakhs on Public Instruction. Provision was also made for an increase of Rs.3·15 lakhs in the expenditure on buildings. Expenditure.

116. Legislation enacted during the year empowered municipalities to grant licenses to private persons or companies for the supply of water and the management of water works, while the United Provinces Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, IX of 1933 dealt with the growing tendency on the part of chairmen to evade motions of no-confidence by providing a more stringent procedure for dealing with such resolutions and making it mandatory on chairmen to resign if a resolution of no-confidence were passed by more than one-half of the members. A further Act which was passed early in 1934 restricted the power of Civil Courts to interfere by means of *interim* injunctions in the conduct of elections or in the performance of their duties by officers and members of municipal boards. General.

117. The financial position of the Gorakhpur board continued very unsatisfactory, but the improvement at Azamgarh was maintained, although the state of this board's accounts was revealed by audit to be lamentable and collections continued to be poor. Individual boards.

In the Lucknow division most of the boards are reported to have worked well; communal harmony was restored at Sitapur and Shahabad, but faction over the selection of a secretary held up this appointment at Rae Bareli, with the result that malpractices were rife, accounts unsatisfactory and receipts lower under every head. At Hardoi octroi was substituted for the taxes on trades and buildings and the finances

of this superseded board are being successfully rehabilitated. The Lucknow board maintained the strong financial position it has recently achieved, though the percentage of collections relapsed somewhat from the exceptionally high figure of 97·1 in the previous year to 95·97 per cent. in the year 1933-34.

Party faction persisted at Agra, where communal trouble was exploited for electioneering purposes, and at Firozabad, where all municipal business was held up for months pending decision on a vote of no-confidence in the chairman. The Agra board still failed to dispose of its colossal arrears of house and water-tax, to appoint a suitable Executive Officer or to improve its water-supply. The little board of Soron was heading for bankruptcy: on the other hand, matters improved with the election of a new chairman at Sikandra Rao and other boards put in a useful year's work.

The small water-works at Fyzabad continued to be run at a profit, but there is a progressive decline in the allotment made by this board for the maintenance of roads. The financial position of the boards at Fyzabad and Bahraich gave cause for anxiety, but the Partabgarh board, which renders satisfactory service to the public, collected 98·65 per cent. of its dues and increased the large cash balance already standing to its credit. At Bara Banki income improved under official management by Rs.7,500; in addition, Rs.14,742 were devoted to paying off undischarged liabilities.

At Kunch and Lalitpur party feelings were high, collections were low and administration unsatisfactory, but other boards in the Jhansi division made satisfactory progress. With the exception of Kunch, all maintained working and reserve balances above the prescribed limits.

In the Allahabad division the only indebted boards were those of Cawnpore and Allahabad. The former is perfectly sound financially, but the latter withheld payment of bills amounting to Rs.10,000 in order to maintain the prescribed minimum balance. It is satisfactory to note, however, that Allahabad made a profit of over a lakh of rupees and Cawnpore one of nearly three lakhs on its water-works.

All boards in the Benares division were in a sound financial position with the exception of the Ghazipur board, where collections deteriorated and income fell short of expenditure. The effect of supersession made itself felt at Benares, where collections much improved and the water-works showed a surplus of Rs.41·05 lakhs. At Jaunpur the scheme for a piped water-supply made rapid progress, but both this board and that of Mirzapur failed during the year to fulfil their statutory obligation to appoint an Executive Officer, with the result that the efficiency of the administration deteriorated.

In the Rohilkhand division disbursements exceeded receipts in eight out of seventeen boards and the financial position of the Moradabad and Budaun boards continued to deteriorate. The members of the Najibabad board are reported to have abused their position persistently and defaulted in the performance of their statutory duties and it has since been found necessary to supersede the board.

The term of office of the Naini Tal board expired in September, 1933, and after the elections Government, for the first time in the history of this board, appointed a non-official chairman. The year was one of quiet and steady progress for all boards in the Kumaun division.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

20. Agricultural Produce

(See the season and crop report for the year 1341 *Fasli)*

Character of the season.

118. Unusually heavy rain in May and early June 1933, was followed by an irregularly distributed monsoon which set in during the latter half of June. The *kharif* crop suffered from excessive rain in Western districts and from insufficient rain in Oudh and certain portions of the Benares and Jhansi divisions, but was on the whole fairly good. There was very heavy rain in the third week of October but little more until January, when general rain was, unfortunately, accompanied by hail storms which did considerable damage to the *rabi*.

Cultivated area.

119. The cultivated area rose by one per cent. to 35,381,277 acres; it was two per cent. above the "normal" which has, under recent orders been calculated on the figures of the thirty years from 1901-02 to 1930-31. Excessive or deficient rain in certain tracts led to a decline of 41,505 acres or 0·2 per cent. in the *kharif* area but the *rabi* area, as a result of the moisture left in the ground by the rain of October, rose by 5·1 per cent. or 1,029,830 acres, and was 6·5 per cent. above the "normal". The area under hot weather crops (*zaid*) fell by 10·5 per cent. but the double-cropped area increased by 8·6 per cent. The sugarcane area, owing to the low price of *gur*, was three per cent. below the area of 1932-33.

Yield of crops.

120. The heavy rains were suitable for both early and late rice which gave an outturn of 70 and 75 per cent. of the normal respectively against 60 and 50 per cent. in the preceding year. Other crops suffered, however, and the yield of cotton was 60 per cent. against 75 per cent. in the preceding year, and that of sugarcane 80 per cent. compared with 82 per cent. while the other *kharif* crops showed similar decreases. The yield of barley remained at 80 per cent. of the normal but frost and hail reduced the outturn of wheat from 80 to 70 per cent., of gram from 75

to 70, of linseed from 80 to 66 per cent. and of rapeseed from 75 to 58 per cent. Hot west winds further thinned the wheat grain in certain tracts.

Prices.

121. Prices were at a high level when the year opened but, with the advent of new grain in the market in November, fell considerably. Thereafter they were almost stationary. Wheat stood at 14·50 seers per rupee in June 1934 against 12·50 seers at the beginning of the year.

21. Irrigation

(*See the report on the administration of the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department for the year ending March* 31, 1934, *and the Season and Crop Report for the year ending June* 30, 1934.)

Sources of Irrigation: (*a*) Wells.

122. There was a net increase of 4,121 in the number of masonry wells available, while non-masonry wells numbered 556,675 against 644,407 in the preceding year.

(*b*) Canals.

123. The unevenness of the monsoon of 1933 is reflected in the variations in the demand for water. In the early *kharif* it was slack on the Sarda Canal and, except for sugarcane, on the Western Canals; it remained keen throughout the season in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur. After the break of the monsoon the demand was never acute, except on the lower reaches of the Sarda Canal in August. Supplies were everywhere sufficient.

For the *rabi* there was little demand until December, but subsequently, except in the upper reaches of the Sarda Canal, the demand continued fairly keen until the end of the season. Supplies were ample.

Irrigated area.

124. The net irrigated area rose by 2·1 per cent. Abundant rainfall meant a plentiful supply of water in the *jhils* and ponds which resulted in an increase of 46 per cent. in the area irrigated from "other sources". The areas irrigated from wells and canals—more costly sources—declined by 5·5 and 3·8 per cent. respectively, while that irrigated from tanks and reservoirs, which are largely confined to the Jhansi and Mirzapur districts where rainfall was scanty declined by 22·9 per cent.

125. The estimated value of crops raised with the aid of state-owned irrigation works fell to Rs.1,211·63 lakhs from Rs.1,533·96 lakhs in the preceding year. Value of irrigated crops.

126. The gross revenue, direct and indirect, from all canals in the Province, including the Hydro-electric Grid and tube-well schemes, during the *rabi* of 1932-33 and *kharif* of 1933 amounted to Rs.205·37 lakhs or a decrease of Rs.5·43 lakhs, while the net revenue was Rs.120·37 lakhs compared with Rs.128·69 lakhs in the preceding year. The heavy remissions required by damage due to excessive rainfall during the *kharif* of 1933 was largely responsible for the decrease in the net revenue. Financial results.

127. The return on the capital outlay from productive works fell from 1·57 to 1·06 per cent. and even excluding the Sarda Canal, the Hydro-electric Grid, the Ramganga Canal, the Kali Nadi (Sumera) pumping scheme and the tube-well projects, which are still not fully developed, the net return relapsed from 7 56 per cent. to 6·98 per cent. On unproductive works the net loss was 2·65 compared with 3·68 per cent. in the preceding year. Return on capital outlay.

128. The most important item of direct capital outlay on productive works was a sum of Rs.3·52 lakhs spent on tube-wells, while Rs.0·63 lakh were spent on the development of irrigation on the Sarda Canal. On the Hydro-electric Grid Scheme the direct capital outlay was Rs.15·12 lakhs. New works.

129. Extensive special repairs caused an increase in expenditure to Rs.4,795, with the result that the net profit from navigation fell by Rs.1,244 to Rs.3,108. Navigation.

130. The number of rural lines went up from 83 to 138, and the total load from 1,367 horse power to 2,464 horse power. The connected industrial load, excluding railways and state pumps increased by 31 per cent. to 9,288 horse power in March 1934, and the number of units sold increased from 13,494,000 to 16,485,000. The revenue assessed rose again from Rs.10·47 lakhs to Rs.12·20 lakhs. Hydro-electric Grid Scheme.

22. Agricultural development

(See the reports of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending June 30, 1934, and of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year ending March 31, 1934.)

General.

131. It is the policy of the Agricultural Department to stimulate the cultivator's interest in the possibility of obtaining higher yields from food crops and of replacing food crops by money-making crops such as barley, linseed, and other oil seeds, through the medium of such propaganda as pamphlets, the establishment of kiosks at railway stations and the organization of agricultural exhibitions at district fairs and other gatherings. It follows up this propaganda by practical demonstrations in the villages and then provides the cultivator with facilities for obtaining improved seed and implements and for marketing his produce. In pursuance of this policy the department carried out research, formulated a definite roster of agricultural exhibitions, despatched bullock carts equipped with implements, seeds, magic lanterns and gramophone records to the interior and supplied seed on *sawai* from 177 seed stores. The work of issue and collection of seeds, however, cramps the proper activities of the staff and efforts were made to encourage the supply of seeds and implements through the ordinary commercial agencies. To organize and develop the marketing of primary produce the Central Government created a marketing staff which will be attached to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and will work in collaboration with the provincial marketing staffs which it is proposed to attach to the Department of Agriculture.

Administration.

132. The reorganization within the department, which was reported in the previous year, resulted in a marked increase in efficiency. The departmental farms, which include three new model farms in the Sarda Canal zone, worked at a loss of Rs.58,692, but the value of these farms as a provincial asset cannot be assessed by a statement of annual profit and loss, for the purposes which they are designed to serve preclude the growing of crops selected only to give a profit. Weather conditions were adverse, damage from disease and pests was

abnormal and prices were low. In the circumstances the results were not unreasonably adverse.

Reserch.

133. In addition to grants for research upon sugarcane, rice, malting barley and fruit culture which were received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the department received assistance from the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the investigation of cotton problems. Sugarcane research, which is carried on at Shahjahanpur, was directed not only to the selection of varieties giving the highest sugar tonnage under varying conditions but also to the evolution of a new crop rotation and the selection of suitable manure to check the rapid deterioration in the fertility of the soil which is resulting from the widely extended growth of these new varieties. Rice research at Nagina continued to make satisfactory progress; it was directed mainly to evolving a strain which will combine good quality and yield with the protection from the "ghandi" fly which is afforded by the enclosed ear of the coarse broadcast rice. At Cawnpore was evolved a strain of linseed, which combines resistance to rust with a high yield and oil content. The department continued the experimental control of the pink boll-worm in the same area and by the same methods as before with results that prove the methods efficacious even under the most unfavourable conditions. It is estimated from the data collected that in the 800,000 acres under cotton in the province the control of this pest would result in a considerable annual saving to cultivators.

Agricultural training.

134. At the Cawnpore Agricultural College 36 students, or 94·7 per cent. of the candidates, passed the final examination for the B.Sc., Ag. and 32 students or 82·2 per cent. passed the Intermediate examination. Twenty-six of the 27 students who appeared for the final diploma examination from the Agricultural School, Bulandshahr, were successful, four of them in the first division, while 29 students who appeared from the Agricultural School at Gorakhpur were all successful. Supervisors received agricultural training and village teachers training in village uplift and co-operative development at the training class in Partabgarh district.

Agricultural Engineering.

135. During the year 83 tube-wells of 5 inches and over, 247 tube-wells of 3½ inches and 22 projects for agricultural machinery were completed. The *taqavi* allotment fell further from Rs.67,351 to Rs.42,887, and cash deposits by zamindars and agriculturists decreased by Rs.0·28 lakh to Rs.1·74 lakhs. There was a rise in the number of masonry wells bored and a reduction in the cost per well from Rs.40-13-11 to Rs.37-10. New rules were framed to simplify the procedure for the grant of *taqavi*, and so, it is hoped, encourage these works. The demand for cane crushers and sugar centrifugals continued to increase.

Agricultural stock: (*a*) Cattle-breeding.

136. From the pedigree herds that are being built up at four farms in the province, bulls are issued for stud purposes, previously free on loan and now at a charge of Rs.22 per animal; from the fund so created further bulls will be purchased. During the year 475 bulls were issued and 392 bulls were purchased at a cost of Rs.15,548. The total number of bulls at stud in the Province is 3,237, of which 1,219 are in the special cattle breeding districts. Experience has shown that for milk production herds of indigenous cattle have possibilities worthy of attention but the building up of a sound dairying industry depends on improvement in the supply of fodder, a subject which is being studied by the cattle breeding staff.

(*b*) Horse breeding.

137. The number of stallions rose to 57 at the close of the year; of these 47, which were at stud, performed 1,907 coverings, or an average of 40·6 per animal; the figure for the preceding year was 1,888. With the purchase of four jack donkeys the number on the roll of the Veterinary department rose to 11, of which 8 were at stud, performing 244 coverings against 218 in the year 1932-33.

Diseases among live-stock.

138. Cattle disease was almost as severe as in the preceding year and the number of deaths from contagious diseases fell by only 660 to 54,450. Foot and mouth disease and rinderpest, the latter accounting for 40,450 deaths against 43,600 in the preceding year, were less serious and there was only a slight increase in the number of fatal cases of blackquarter, but haemorrhagic septicaemia and anthrax were very much more severe than in 1932-33.

Treatment.

139. Rinderpest continued to be treated by iodine injections in the first and second stages. The serum simultaneous method of inoculation was used for the first time in this province during the course of a natural outbreak of the disease. There were 8,101 inoculations in which the extremely cheap "goat-virus alone" method was used. The total number of animals treated at the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries rose further from 327,878 to 379,661. Two new veterinary hospitals were built during the year.

Cost: (a) of Department of Agriculture.

140. Expenditure rose from Rs.18·7 lakhs to Rs.19·44 lakhs, but income fell by Rs.0·20 lakh to Rs.3·27 lakhs.

(b) of Civil Veterinary Department.

141. The cost of the department fell from Rs.4·58 lakhs to Rs.4·15 lakhs, but receipts dropped from Rs.1·38 lakhs to Rs.1·16 lakhs.

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23. Horticulture

(See Chapter VIII of the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, for the year ending June 30, 1934)

Research.

142. Research will shortly commence at the Government Orchard at Chaubattia into the problems of fruit orchards in the Kumaun hills--a subject for the study of which the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research made a grant of Rs.1·61 lakhs.

Administration.

143. In future each of the Government gardens will concentrate on the propagation of particular varieties of plants, especially of ornamental and shade and flowering trees and will supply the remaining gardens with those varieties; seed distribution will also be centralised.

Work of the year.

144. Five consignments of mangoes were exported as an experiment from Saharanpur to London, but results were not satisfactory, as the fruit arrived when there was an abundance of other fruit available in the market. The number of fruit trees sold from the gardens was 9,079 and would have been greater but for the policy of maintaining prices at a high level in order to encourage private enterprise. Numbers 3 to 6 in

the series of bulletins on fruit cultivation were published during the year. Seeds to the value of Rs.2,826 were supplied free of charge to 242 educational institutions teaching nature study. A number of district branches of the United Provinces Fruit Development Board were formed and the total membership rose to 257.

24. Forests

(See the Annual Progress Report of Forest Administration for the year ending March 31, 1934)

Area. 145. The total area under the control of the Forest Department was 5,241 square miles.

Forest Settlements. 146. With the extension of the *panchayat* system, the establishment of which is one of the most remarkable developments of recent times in Kumaun, to 29 new forests the total number of *panchayat* forests rose to 144 with an area of 20,764 acres.

Protection: (a) general. 147. Incendiarism was less marked but other offences showed no important variation.

(b) from fire. 148. Frequent rain storms during the hot weather of 1933 reduced the danger of fire with the result that there were only 133 fires burning 25 square miles compared with 300 fires burning 220 square miles in the preceding year.

(c) from injuries due to natural causes. 149. A considerable number of *sal* trees which had been affected by previous hot weathers died during the year.

Communications 150. Of the total expenditure amounting to Rs.1·04 lakhs on roads and buildings, only Rs.5,212 were spent on new works. The tramways in Gorakhpur and in the Nandhaur valley made a profit as usual.

Exploitation. 151. There was no change in the system of sale. The timber market improved towards the end but the demand for fuel for sugar factories was remarkable throughout the year. Bamboos are replacing *baib* in the manufacture of paper and the demand for *baib* grass has fallen. The department exported some 50,000 *sal* poles valued at Rs.82,000

for presentation, free of royalty by the United Provinces to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, to help in the building of houses which were damaged by the earthquake.

Resin operations showed a surplus of Rs.1·83 lakhs, or about one thousand rupees less than in 1932-33. The year's sales of all forest produce were down by Rs.1·24 lakhs and stood at Rs.34·51 lakhs.

152. There was a surplus on the year's working of Rs.19·35 lakhs, or Rs.1·31 lakhs less than in 1932-33. Finance.

The decrease in the areas available for sale in the Eastern Circle reduced the revenue by Rs.0·75 lakh and the restoration of half the emergency cut in pay increased expenditure by about Rs.0·52 lakh.

153. The total area under concentrated regeneration and afforestation at the close of the year was 200,905 acres and the total expenditure on regeneration operations amounted to Rs.1·05 lakhs. The natural regeneration of *sal* from seedlings is the most important silvicultural problem. Silviculture

Taungya plantations of the type described in last year's report are steadily replacing other forms of artificial regeneration and were extended over 2,324 acres during the year. The main work of the afforestation division was the management of the Canal Bank Plantations, of which there are now about 790 miles with an area of 14,179 acres under direct management on behalf of the Irrigation Department. A special point is being made of the culture of fruit trees.

154. By reducing the standard of maintenance and postponing all works of improvement from which an immediate return could not be expected the department curtailed expenditure from Rs.33·19 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs.25·82 lakhs in 1933-34 but even this reduction of 22 per cent. failed to balance the fall in receipts due to low prices and to the postponement of constructional and maintenance works on the railways, with the result that the surplus dropped during the quinquennium from Rs 28·55 lakhs to Rs.19·35 lakhs. Indications are not wanting, however, that the worst of the depression is passed and General.

provided that increased funds can soon be provided with which to carry out postponed operations the value of the estate should not be permanently affected by the measures of retrenchment.

25. Mines and Quarries.

Mines.

155. Strictly speaking there are no mines in this province but certain stone and *kankar* quarries are technically classed as mines under the Indian Mines Act, 1923.

Quarries.

156. The total output of stone boulders, stone ballast, morum, slate, gravel, soap stone, granite, sand stone and ochre, from the 26 quarries situated in five districts, more than 20 feet in depth and employing more than 50 persons at a time, was 88,222 tons, of a value of Rs.1,10,462.

26. Industrial Output

(*See the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for the* 21 *months ending March* 31, 1934).

General.

157. Although the depression in trade which set in from about the beginning of 1930 continued almost as severely as before, the fall in prices and production was definitely checked and there was a general feeling of buoyancy which gave rise to the hope that the depression was about to lift. The main problem to be faced was the intense competition with Japanese products which, owing to the depreciation of the *yen*, could be put on the Indian market at prices far below the cost of production in India. The effects of this competition were most severe on textiles, hosiery, footwear and glass. An agreement was reached between India and Japan in December 1933, but it is yet too early to judge whether it will bring relief. Action arising out of the Ottawa Pact resulted in a rise in the price of linseed and an increase in the quantity of carpets exported, to the advantage of the linseed growers and carpet manufacturers of the United Provinces.

Leading Industries (1) Cotton.

158. The falling tendency which cotton prices showed after December 1932 was checked by a rise in prices in the United States of America, but prices continued erratic. The cotton

mills of the province consumed 200,977 bales of 400 lb. each during the nine months July 1933 to March 1934.

(2) Cotton Weaving.

159. The Japanese cotton-spinners replied to the rise in duty on non-British piece goods towards the end of June, 1933, by announcing a boycott of Indian raw cotton. Negotiations followed and the agreement which was arrived at in December, 1933, ratified in 1934 and implemented in the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, with effect from May 1, 1934, fixed the maximum quantity of piece-goods which could be imported from Japan; this maximum will vary with the quantity of Indian cotton consumed in Japan. The duty on Japanese goods was accordingly reduced from 75 per cent. to 50 per cent. Nevertheless prices remained stationary and the mills, during the period under report, had not succeeded in overcoming Japanese competition.

(3) Calico-Printing.

160. Cheap Japanese prints flooded the market but fortunately a new fashion for printed *saries* stimulated the industry at Lucknow and Farrukhabad for a short time.

(4) Hosiery.

161. The latest report of the Tariff Board recognized the claims of the hosiery industry to protection and the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934 granted substantial protection to socks and undervests. It is hoped that this protection will revive the industry.

(5) Silk.

162. Cheap Japanese Silk and artificial silk fabrics continued to be, or became, popular. Even then, handloom silk weavers fared better than cotton-weavers.

(6) Wool.

163. Wool prices improved in June 1933 and maintained the improvement. The woollen mill industry had to face serious Japanese competition and the only concern which was reported to have done fairly well is the wool spinning plant at Mirzapur which manufactures carpet-yarn for the local industry.

(7) Carpets.

164. Although the internal market was dull, the volume of exports to the United Kingdom showed a distinct improvement. Exports to the United States of America and Australia decreased.

(8) Engineering.

165. The only general demand for engineering products was for machinery, equipment and accessories for sugar factories. Most factories installed imported machinery, but a Calcutta firm started to manufacture many of the simpler machines and some of the equipment required by such factories.

(9) Sugar.

166. Thanks to the substantial protection granted to it, the sugar industry expanded, and the number of factories and sugar refineries increased from 40 in 1932-33 to 70 in 1933-34.

The price of Indian sugar at Cawnpore fell; the average was Rs.8-10-0 per maund for the 21 months from July 1932 to March 1934, and stood at this figure at the end of the period. *Gur* prices, after an unaccountable fall, rallied in April-May 1933 and except at one period have since risen steadily. The Harcourt Butler Technological Institute experimented on the problem of the disposal of sugar factory effluvia.

(10) Leather.

167. The indigenous manufacturers of leather goods fared better against both Japan and Czechoslovakia. Special attention is being paid to organization and marketing. The export duty on hides was abolished by the Indian Finance Act, 1934.

(11) Glass.

168. Japanese competition in sheet glass was so severe that the Indian window-glass section of the United Provinces Glass Works, Bahjoi, remained closed for some time. All glass works are now pressing for protection, which under the 1934 Tariff Act has so far been granted only for chimneys and globes.

(12) Soap.

169. The soap industry did well and two new soap factories were established.

(13) Cigarettes.

170. A new cigarette factory was started at Allahabad. Imported cigarettes are, however, regaining ground.

(14) Flour.

171. United Provinces flour mills were able to compete with the Punjab mills in the United Provinces markets; they failed to recapture their market in the coal fields of Bihar and Orissa and in Assam, although they obtained some relief by the change in the railway freights on flour.

172. As there was little market for gold thread fabrics the gold thread manufacturing industry remained dull. (15) Gold Thread.

173. Aligarh locks could not compete with cheap imported locks of the Miller type but a firm at Aligarh which started the large scale manufacture of pressed metal locks suitable for trunks is turning out locks which compete with imported German locks in price and quality. (16) Hardware and Locks.

27. Industrial Development

(See the Administration report of the department of Industries for 21 months ending March 31, 1934 and the report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year 1933)

174. The expenditure on the Industries department was further curtailed and the "grant" reduced from Rs.11·76 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs.11·35 lakhs in 1933-34. Receipts were Rs.1·95 lakhs. Financial.

175. The Reorganization Committee, which began work in December 1932, reported in 1934 that the instructional institutions had not, on the whole, been as successful as they should have been. The committee recommended three types of schools, namely— Industrial Education.

(i) central institutions, one for each phase of industry,

(ii) elementary schools, some of which might serve as feeder schools, and

(iii) instructional classes for artisans,

and proposed that some of the existing institutions should be closed down or reorganized on different lines. The report is still under the consideration of Government.

Expenditure on Government institutions during 1933-34 was Rs.9·67 lakhs. Of 580 candidates who appeared for various examinations, only 49 failed, compared with 91 failures out of 577 candidates in 1932-33. One hundred and forty scholarships to the value of Rs.13,720 and 475 stipends costing Rs.31,500 were awarded in 1933-34. One long-term foreign scholarship for training in the industrial utilization of the by-products of

sugar, and two short-term scholarships, one for a study of the manufacture of disinfectants and the other for training in the manufacture of files and steel-tools, were awarded.

Demonstration and exhibitions.

176. The instructional institutions took part in 58 exhibitions and fairs in the United Provinces and demonstrated, amongst other processes, spray-painting, multi-colour block printing on fabrics, leather-working and weaving on improved hand-looms.

Marketing.

177. The United Provinces Arts and Crafts Emporium, Lucknow, took part in 31 exhibitions in India and also in the Industries Fairs at London, Leipzig and Milan. Sole buying agencies were established at 15 centres. The total turnover amounted to Rs.83,492 in 1933-34.

Security and welfare of labour.

178. The number of registered factories increased by 26 to 531 in the year 1933, of which 271 were seasonal and 260 perennial. Fifty-five factories remained closed during the year. There were 35 prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911) and 32 fatal accidents against 23 in 1932.

28. Trade

179. If the department is reorganized on the lines recommended by the reorganization committee, marketing and trade will receive closer attention as, from the point of view of State aid, marketing is considered to be at present more important than production.

29. Co-operative Societies

(See the annual report on the working of the Co-operative Societies for the year 1933-34)

Administration.

180. Circle Inspectors on the average toured for eighteen days a month, but spent only nine nights in villages. They inspected 2,105 societies compared with 1,861 in the preceding year and 1,700 in 1931-32 and attended 2,257 general meetings compared with 2,310 in 1932-33. The number of societies re-audited however, declined further, from 421 to 412. There was a rise of 358 to 4,837 in the number of primary societies audited, but even so 804 societies remained unaudited and only 153 of the liquidated societies could be audited during the year.

Training.

181. Forty-five candidates for the post of supervisor were trained at Partabgarh, but only 27 passed the final test. Suitable recruits from the villages still do not offer themselves. Ten of the fifteen candidates for the post of auditor ultimately qualified; seven are graduates. Only five of the lady supervisors trained in 1931-32 are working; little progress was made in the organization of societies among women.

United Provinces Co-operative Union.

182. The membership of the United Provinces Co-operative Union rose to 91.

Credit Societies: Central.

183. The number of Central Banks remained at 71, holding a paid-up share capital of Rs.23·6 lakhs. Payment to banks on account of shares fell from Rs.0·71 lakh to Rs.0·57 lakh while the withdrawals of share money increased from Rs.0·34 lakh to Rs.0·47 lakh because banks, as a concession to societies on account of the agricultural depression, allowed payment of instalments on shares to be postponed, and share money in some cases to be adjusted against loans.

Deposits.

184. Deposits received from primary societies rose by Rs.0·48 lakh to Rs.7·05 lakhs and withdrawals by Rs.0·19 lakh to Rs.6·06 lakhs. Primary societies restricted advances because their members who had taken large sums of money as loans had not repaid them by the due date. These societies deposited the owned capital which they could not utilise with the banks and consequently deposits of societies rose from Rs.3·72 lakhs to Rs.4·73 lakhs. The amount of deposits held from individuals fell further, from Rs.45·00 lakhs to Rs.39·9 lakhs owing to the return of deposits no longer required. In some cases, however, deposits have been taken in the past at a high rate of interest without any right of repayment before maturity; these cannot now be returned and they constitute a serious embarassment to the banks concerned.

Loans.

185. Loans outstanding against working societies fell by Rs.3·82 lakhs to Rs.41·02 lakhs and loans against societies in liquidation fell by Rs.0·47 lakh to Rs.7·76 lakhs Of the money outstanding against the working societies 57·8 per cent. is overdue, compared with 61·06 per cent. in the preceding year.

134153

Financial position.

186. The net result of a reduction in borrowed capital and an increase in share capital and reserve and other funds was a diminution of working capital from Rs.91·83 lakhs to Rs.87·44 lakhs, of which share capital represents 27 per cent. and reserve funds 17 per cent. Thus the borrowed capital, far from reaching the limit set by the Maclagan Committee of 88 per cent. of the working capital, stands only at 56 per cent. The financial position of the banks as a whole is safe; at the same time, they were not able to find proper investment even for this reduced capital. Thirty banks distributed no dividend and eight banks worked at a loss.

Agricultural credit societies with unlimited liability.

187. The number of agricultural credit societies based on unlimited liability rose from 5,082 to 5,096; 43 societies were liquidated.

Loans to members.

188. Loans to members rose by Rs.0·11 lakh to Rs.19·50 lakhs. Although the amount of loans repaid to societies was Rs.0·75 lakh less than in the preceding year, it exceeded the advances by Rs.1·18 lakhs and consequently the total outstandings against members fell by Rs.1·79 lakhs to Rs.73·98 lakhs, a sum which excludes the amount outstanding against members of the societies liquidated during the year. As in 1932-33, 30 per cent. of the demand was recovered. Overdue loans constituted 67·6 per cent. of all outstanding loans compared with 71 per cent. in the previous year. The working capital, of which owned capital was 57·8 per cent. against 55 per cent. in 1932-33, fell from Rs.100·69 lakhs to Rs.99·67 lakhs owing to the recovery of loans outstanding against members. There was a general reduction in the number of societies which could not finance their members, in the number of those to whom banks would not advance loans, of those to whom cent. per cent. of the loans outstanding were overdue and of those who were in arrears to their banks.

Non-agricultural credit societies.

189. The number of non-agricultural credit societies based on unlimited liability rose by one to 152, having a total membership of 2,929, of which 47 per cent. belonged to the "depressed classes." The number of non-agricultural societies with

limited liability rose by two to 73 and the membership to 28,049. The amount of loans outstanding against members and of loans overdue continued to rise; for this there is little excuse as the majority of members are in receipt of salaries.

Land mortgage societies.

190. Three more land mortgage societies were added to the Saidpur society in the Ghazipur district, but two were unable to start work. The Saidpur society has a membership of 108 and made a profit of Rs.466 and distributed a dividend at eight per cent.

Cane supply societies.

191. The number of cane supply societies, including the sale union of Ghughli, increased from 26 to 111; the new societies are centered round the Co-operative Sugar Factory at Biswan.

Open-pan sugar factories.

192. Owing to a succession of mechanical breakdowns several of the open-pan sugar factories closed down, and only one succeeded in showing a small profit and that only by the expedient of making no allowance for depreciation.

Biswan Vacuum Pan factory.

193. This factory failed to start work early in the season with the result that a dividend of six per cent. only could be paid and no bonus could be given to the cane growers.

Ghee societies.

194. The number of *ghee* societies, excluding the Chaubon ka Pura Ghee Union of Agra rose to 30 which, with a membership of 703, made profits amounting to Rs.7,000.

Dairy.

195. The Allahabad dairy made a profit.

Poultry.

196. There were nine scattered societies but the collection and marketing of the eggs is a difficult problem.

Cotton sale.

197. The Iglas cotton sale society at Aligarh did no business, but the Bilgram society continued to do well. It advanced improved seeds to its members and purchased 4,000 maunds of cotton, making a profit of Rs.5,154.

Other societies.

198. Societies of glass workers, *ghee* makers and brass workers failed, while societies of weavers and leather workers were unable to find suitable markets for their products.

Village welfare.

199. Since village welfare was made a subject for co-operative effort some six years ago, 481 better-living and better-farming societies have been established and a large number of

credit societies have also taken up this work. In Partabgarh and Fyzabad tangible results have been achieved such as an increase in the quantity of improved seed, implements and agricultural appliances, an improvement in the preservation of manure and an expansion in the number of village aid dispensaries.

Consolidation of holdings.

200. Consolidation is in progress in Bijnor, Moradabad and Saharanpur districts and the total number of societies rose from 42 to 53.

Litigation.

201. The total number of arbitration suits fell from 6,340 to 4,080. With the addition of fresh awards to the value of Rs.5·1 lakhs the total amount for recovery rose to Rs.29·9 lakhs or more than one-third of the total amount of loans outstanding. Of a sum of Rs.18·2 lakhs under reference to Collectors only 15·7 per cent. compared with 16·8 per cent. in the preceding year was realized. *Panchayats* collected 16·8 per cent. against 19·7 per cent. in 1932-33, of the balance not referred to Collectors. It is clear that arbitration suits have ceased to act as a deterrent.

Embezzlements.

202. There was a further rise in the number of embezzlements, from 152 to 157, but the amount involved fell by Rs.573 to Rs.7,309. Only sixteen cases were taken to court.

Liquidation.

203. During the year 50 societies were liquidated against 89 in the previous year. The total number of societies under liquidation at the close of the year was 1,392 or about one-fourth of the number of working societies. The amount due for collection was reduced by no more than Rs.0·8 lakh.

Cost of the department.

204. The net cost of the department to Government rose from Rs.3·92 lakhs to Rs.4·12 lakhs.

30. Communications, Buildings and Power

(*See the Administration and Progress Report of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch for the year* 1933-34)

Administration.

205. The strength of the Indian Service of Engineers remained at 21, but that of the United Provinces Engineering Service was further reduced from 36 to 32, and that of the

subordinate engineering services from 114 to 95. The draft rules for the future United Provinces Service of Engineers are still under the consideration of Government.

Roads.

206. No original work of road construction was undertaken during the year, while only some 30 miles of roads were reconstructed. In past years grants for reconstruction have been so restricted that out of a total of 3,194 miles of roads no less than 1,189 require renewal and of these 475 miles are so worn that immediate renewal is essential. Not only have road surfaces deteriorated but the road crust is now so thin that it cannot carry modern traffic with safety. The Department spent Rs.625 per mile, as compared with the normal requirement of Rs.966 per mile, on maintaining 3,212 miles of metalled roads.

Bridges.

207. As the Nawabi Bridge over the Khanaut River in mile 104 of the Lucknow-Bareilly Road, had become unsafe, the work of renewing the decking with reinforced concrete slabs, supported on reinforced steel beams, at a cost of Rs.44,380 was taken in hand.

Buildings.

208. Original works again suffered and the outlay fell from Rs.17·5 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs.2·21 lakhs in 1932-33 and Rs.1·34 lakhs in the year under report. The damage caused by the earthquake of January 15, 1934, was fortunately not very serious; only 29 buildings in the charge of the Branch were damaged, and they will be repaired at an estimated cost of Rs.38,424.

Private Works.

209. Private persons built works of public utility to the value of Rs.4·95 lakhs.

Power: Electricity.

210. The number of undertakings licensed under section 3 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 rose with the electrification of Budaun, Kasganj and Sitapur to 30, while the number of towns fed by the Hydro-Electric Supply rose to 68. Applications for licences for three tahsil areas and two towns are under consideration. The number of fatal accidents rose to 42. Relations between licensees and consumers, except in Benares, were generally cordial, and as a result the number of disputes referred to the Electric Inspector fell from 137 to 51.

CHAPTER V—PUBLIC REVENUE AND FINANCE

31. Central Revenues

(See the annual returns of the Income-tax Department for year ending March 31, 1934)

Income-tax.

211. The number of assessees to income-tax rose again, from 45,214 to 50,790. The net total collections of income-tax rose from Rs.95·77 lakhs to Rs.100·74 lakhs and those of super-tax from Rs.17·05 lakhs to Rs.23·36 lakhs. Salaries paid by Government yielded Rs.18·05 lakhs against Rs.14·43 lakhs in the previous year, and business Rs.60·83 lakhs compared with Rs.58·43 lakhs in 1932-33.

32. Provincial Revenues

(Values are expressed in terms of lakhs of rupees)

Comparison with the previous year.

212. The total revenue in 1933-34, amounting to Rs.1,124, showed a decrease of Rs.21 compared with that of 1932-33. Almost all the important heads, with the exception of Excise under which there was a rise of Rs.9, showed falls, the most important of which were under Land Revenue (13), Stamps (10), Irrigation (8) and Administration of Justice (2).

In the absence of any sign of improvement in prices equilibrium in the provincial finances could not be achieved and consequently the economies effected in the previous three years to meet the fall in revenue due to poor crops and the slump in prices, had to be maintained. As a result the total revenue expenditure in 1933-34 was almost identical with that in 1932-33, standing at Rs.1,127 or Rs.3 below the figure for the preceding year. An aggregate increase of Rs.31 under 24 heads was counterbalanced by a fall of Rs.34 under the remaining nine. Important increases were under Education (7), General Administration (4), Police (3), Civil Works (3), Miscellaneous charges (3), Superannuation charges (2), Expenditure in England (2) and Administration of Justice (2).

Substantial decreases occurred under Interest on ordinary debt (19), Payments to the Provincial Loans Fund (8), Sinking Fund (5) and Interest on Irrigation Works (1). The marked fall in interest charges was due partly to the conversion of the provincial development loan of 1921 into a cheaper loan, partly to a fall in the progressive deficit and partly to the benefit which accrued to this province from the Government of India's conversion operations. As a consequence of the conversion of the development loan of 1921 it was possible to reduce the appropriation for the Sinking Fund, while any expenditure from revenues towards the repayment of advances from the Provincial Loans Fund was unnecessary, as capital recoveries exceeded capital repayments to the Government of India.

Budget of 1933-34 compared with the actual revenue

213. The original budget provided for a revenue of Rs.1,151 excluding debt heads, whereas the actual revenue of Rs.1,124 fell short of the estimate by Rs.27. Land revenue receipts were short by Rs.25 owing to unfavourable climatic conditions, while income from stamps fell short by Rs.6, partly owing to the economic depression and partly to the uncertainty about the renewal of the enhanced Stamp duties, which were due to lapse on April 1, 1934. Receipts also fell short of the estimate under Registration (1), Interest (2), and Administration of Justice (2), but those under Irrigation (2), Police (1), Education (1) and Miscellaneous (2) were better than had been anticipated. The budget grant for charges against revenue was Rs.1,147, in which savings amounting to Rs.20 were effected by economy under almost every major head of expenditure, notably Administration of Justice (3), Jails (2), Education (2), Interest on Ordinary Debt (2), Interest on Irrigation Works (2), Stationery and Printing (1), Forests (1), Medical (1) and Agriculture (1). The only head to show a marked increase over the budget grant was Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (1). The net result was a deficit in revenue receipts over revenue charges of Rs.3 compared with the budget estimate of an excess amounting to Rs.4.

Capital and Debt heads.

214. Under debt heads the budget for 1933-34 estimated receipts at Rs.246 and disbursements at Rs. 253. These figures were subsequently modified to Rs.254 and Rs.259 respectively

but, in the end, the actual receipts amounted only to Rs.98·36 and the actual disbursements to Rs.97·63. The reason for this enormous decrease was the omission of transactions relating to the deficit loan of Rs.129 which was taken on March 31, 1933, to balance the budget of that year. Only Rs.12 of this amount were paid off during the year from Provincial resources; proposals for funding the balance of Rs.117 have gone to the Government of India. Under debt heads the most important items of receipt were loans amounting to Rs.36 from the Government of India, recoveries of loans made by the United Provinces Government of a similar amount, receipts from Provincial revenues amounting to Rs.14 for appropriation to the Sinking Fund and a sum of Rs.6 as a subvention from the Central Road Development Fund. Against these receipts the most important items of disbursement were capital expenditure of Rs.16 on Irrigation Works and Hydro-electric Schemes, investment of Rs.14 in the Sinking Fund, repayment of advances from the Provincial Loans Fund amounting to Rs.31, and loans and advances by the Local Government totalling Rs.12.

Budget of 1934-35.

215. The revised estimate of the Provincial deficit at the end of year 1933-34, that is, the loss on the working of the period 1921-22 to 1933-34 was Rs.115 compared with the budget estimate of Rs.153, but the year actually closed with a deficit balance of Rs.117, or Rs.36 better than was originally expected. The budget estimates for the year 1934-35 anticipated a deficit on Revenue Account of Rs.5 and a surplus of Rs.25 under debt heads. The total year's surplus, therefore, was to be Rs.20 and the Provincial deficit to be reduced to Rs.95.

As compared with the revised estimates of 1933-34 there was an increase of Rs.11 in the income on revenue Account. The principal increases occurred under Land Revenue (16) as it was not necessary to make such a large provision for remissions as in the revised estimates, Irrigation (5) mostly under the head of Hydro-electric Revenue and Civil Works (3) due to increased income from the Road Development Fund, balanced by additional expenditure. The heaviest reductions were under

Stamps (9), the result of the cessation of the enhanced duties, Excise (3), due mainly to cautious estimating in respect of auction sales and Forests (1), due to reduced fellings.

Revised estimates 1934-35.

216. The revised estimates of revenue receipts for the year 1934-35 anticipate a deficit over the original budget estimate of Rs.11, while revenue charges are expected to be reduced by Rs.7 to Rs.1,148. There is thus an anticipated deficit in receipts over expenditure amounting to Rs.9. The principal falls in revenue receipts occur under Irrigation (14), Stamps (5), Registration (2) and Administration of Justice (2). The continued fall under Stamps is mainly due to the economic depression and the postponement of suits pending the completion of the debt legislation. The same reasons account for the fall under Registration, while the decrease under Irrigation is due to remissions necessitated by excessive rain and floods which also reduced the demand for water. These changes are partly counterbalanced by anticipated rises under other heads, the principal of which are Land Revenue (3), Excise (2), and Forests (4). Every major head of expenditure shows a saving from the budget grant with the following important exceptions:—

Other Irrigation Branch expenditure (+2) and interest on ordinary debt (+4).

The charges against revenue, again allowing for Irrigation working expenses, increased by Rs.15 of which Rs.5 was new expenditure and Rs.10 due to ordinary growth of expenditure. Apart from savings under Interest (4) and Miscellaneous (3·5), all other heads showed increases, the most significant of which were under Education (8·5) including a considerable amount of new expenditure mostly for women's education, Civil Works (6·5) the result of additional provision for repairs of roads and for making new roads from the Road Development Account, Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (3), General Administration (3), Police (3), Administration of Justice (2), and Medical (1·5) all mainly the result of natural growth. The estimated revenue stood therefore at Rs.1,150 and the estimated expenditure from revenue account at Rs.1,155.

33. Stamps

(See the Note on the Stamp Revenue for the year ending March 31, 1934)

Receipts and charges.

217. In order to avoid payment of higher duties under the Court Fees (Amendment) Act, III of 1932, which came into force on May 1, 1932, a large number of suits was instituted in April of that year and receipts were consequently swollen in 1932-33. Receipts fell in the year 1933-34 because cases were held up at the end of the year in the hope that the Amendment Act would lapse from April 1, 1934. The net result was a fall in receipts from Stamp revenue of Rs.10·28 lakhs to Rs.176·76 lakhs.

Charges rose from Rs.4·66 lakhs to Rs.4·90 lakhs.

Sale of Stamps.

218. Vendors numbering 2,896, or 44 less than in the preceding year, were paid a sum of Rs.1·78 lakhs in discount against Rs.1·88 lakhs in 1932-33.

Infringements of Stamp Law.

219. The courts levied duties and penalties in 6,523 cases compared with 5,990 in the previous year. The amount realized fell, however, from Rs.94,324 to Rs.84,553. Prosecutions dropped by 13 to 1,268.

34. Excise

(See the Report on Excise Administration for the year ending March 31, 1934)

General.

220. Although the general economic depression continued to restrict the purchasing power of consumers, the absence of picketing and the check of illicit distillation resulted in an increase in Excise revenue.

Administration.

221. The most important administrative change during the year was the extension of the auction system for the settlement of country spirit shops to the remaining 32 districts. Duty on country spirit was increased in 11 districts.

Country spirit.

222. The immediate effect of any extension of the auction system is generally a reduction in the price of liquor and a fall in illicit distillation ; but in the 32 districts to which the auction

system was extended during the year under report the retail price had already been reduced (under the Surcharge system) in 1932 to minimise the chances of inter-district smuggling and illicit distillation had already been checked. As a result the consumption of country spirit, which had risen in the previous year by 56·0 per cent. increased by six per cent. only to 470,120 gallons.

Foreign liquor.

223. Receipts from licence fees realized under the surcharge system on the previous year's sales of foreign liquor fell by Rs.0·36 lakh to Rs.1·92 lakhs, whereas receipts from duties on Indian-made foreign liquor and beer increased by Rs.0·45 lakh to Rs.4·74 lakhs; overseas liquor suffered in competition with Indian-made liquor because the price of the former was forced up by higher customs duties.

Tari.

224. The revenue from *tari* rose from Rs.6·39 lakhs to Rs.7·39 lakhs, partly because of competition at the auctions and partly because of the greater security of business owing to the absence of picketing.

Hemp drugs.

225. The surcharge system of settling drug shops continued during the year. The total revenue from hemp drugs fell from Rs.30·80 lakhs to Rs.30·67 lakhs. The special *charas* staff succeeded to some extent in checking the illicit traffic in *charas* and consequently there was a rise of 605 seers in the consumption figure, to 20,936 seers. There were decreases of 7·9 and 5·2 per cent., respectively in the consumption of *ganja* and *bhang*. The total number of shops rose from 2,162 to 2,190; one shop now serves an average population of 22,104 against 13,600 in 1912-13.

Opium.

226. Revenue from opium rose by 1·5 per cent. to Rs.20·42 lakhs and the total quantity of opium issued rose by 5·0 per cent. to 20,260 seers. The number of shops increased from 965 to 976.

Dangerous drugs.

227. Licences for the sale of opium derivatives fell to 245, but licences for coca derivatives increased from 87 to 100. Increased quantities of opium derivatives and cocaine were sold.

228. Prosecutions fell from 5,074 to 4,292. There were 3,019, against 3,710, prosecutions for illicit manufacture, illegal possession or sale of country spirit. In view of the increase in consumption, the fall in the number of prosecutions indicates a considerable decrease in crime, but owing to the cheapness of molasses the illicit manufacture of liquor is both simple and extremely profitable and is likely to present a serious menace to excise revenue. Excise Crime.

The prosecution by the Central Provinces Government of 28 inter-provincial smugglers checked illicit traffic in *charas*, but even so no less than 488 prosecutions were instituted during the year compared with 547 in 1932-33. The special *charas* staff seized contraband articles worth Rs.25,272, which, for the first time since its establishment, was insufficient to cover the cost of establishment which amount to Rs.39,716.

There was no abatement in illicit traffic in cocaine, and the Department instituted 75 prosecutions against 56 in 1932-33. Profits from cocaine smuggling are so large that the traffic is unlikely to be stamped out entirely, and its detection is always difficult. Three hundred and twenty cases were prosecuted under the opium laws.

229. The proposals of Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees, apart from proposals which were likely to increase the supply of foreign liquor in purely Indian quarters, were generally accepted. Local bodies.

230. A sum of Rs.6,487 out of a budget grant of Rs.7,000 for temperance propaganda was utilised, mainly in aid of genuine temperance associations. Various agencies such as the Director of Publicity, the Director of Public Health and the Director, Maternity and Child Welfare Section, assisted in this propaganda. Temperance propaganda.

231. The net excise revenue rose from Rs.111·68 lakhs to Rs.120·05 lakhs. Financial.

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH

35. Vital Statistics

(See the Report of the Director of Public Health, for the year ending December 31, 1933)

NOTE.—Death rates and birth rates are *per mille* of the population.

General. 232. The year 1933 was even healthier than 1932; the number of deaths from all causes, with the exception of small-pox and respiratory diseases, was less than in the preceding year.

Births. 233. The birth rate increased by 4·56 to 39·22; the quinquennial average is 36·02. There were 1,898,534 births; for every 100 females, 112·72 males were born.

Deaths. 234. There was a fall in the death rate of 3·54 to 18·69; compared with the quinquennial average of 24·96. The deaths of 483,996 males and 420,892 females, or of 904,888 persons in all, were registered.

Infantile mortality. 235. The infantile mortality rate was 137·9 against 162 7 in 1932 and an average of 178·5 in the decade 1921—30. The highest rate was, as in 1932, recorded in Naini Tal (223·85) and the lowest in Banda (93·97).

Diseases: Cholera. 236. Deaths from cholera numbered 1,915 or ·04 per mille of the population as compared with 31,118 in 1931 and 9,734 in 1932. Basti returned the highest mortality (·35), while in three districts there were no deaths and in 24 districts the number was too small to yield a ratio.

Plague. 237. There was a fall of 11,862 to 9,835 in the number of deaths from plague; the death rate was ·20 against ·44 in 1932 and a quinquennial average of ·79. The highest mortality occurred again in the Bijnor district (1·73), but twenty-seven districts were entirely free from plague.

Small-pox.

238. Small-pox caused 9,844 deaths in 1933, with a ratio of ·20 compared with 2,779 and ·06 respectively in 1932. Ghazipur once again recorded the highest rate (·75). Two districts were entirely free from this disease and seven others recorded a rate of ·02 or less.

Fevers.

239. During the year 698,173 persons or 14·42 per mille died of fevers. The corresponding figures for 1932 were 853,256 and 17·63 respectively. The Bulandshahr district headed the list with a rate of 27·32, while the lowest death rate was returned from Ballia (8·34).

Tuberculosis.

240. During a part of the year 1932, 4,017 deaths from tuberculosis were registered in the municipalities of the United Provinces, but in the whole of the year 1933, 3,752 deaths were returned.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

241. These two diseases caused 11,501 deaths against 12,836 in 1932. The death rate was ·24. Garhwal, as usual, returned the highest death rate (3·20) and Mainpuri the lowest (·01).

Respiratory diseases.

242. There was a rise of 1,168 to 34,898 or ·72 per mille in the number of deaths reported to have been due to respiratory diseases. As usual the highest mortality occurred in the Hamirpur district (4·93) and the lowest in Mainpuri (·02).

Injuries.

243. Of 20,225 deaths from injuries, 1,614 were from suicide, 13,737 were caused by wounds or accidents, 4,323 were due to snakebite, or caused by wild beasts and 551 due to rabies.

36. Medical Service

(See the annual report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year ending December 31, 1933)

Finance.

244. Expenditure recovered to the 1931 figure of Rs.29·63 lakhs, which represents an average of 0·96 annas per head of the population. In Madras and the Punjab the expenditure is 2·7 annas.

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

245. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries rose, with the addition of seven minor institutions, to 661.

246. The total number of patients treated in State and State-aided institutions rose from 6,879,189 to 7,059,943. Of patients attending dispensaries fifteen per cent. were suffering from malaria; twenty years ago the figure was 11 per cent. Tuberculosis of the lung is also on the increase and it is proposed to start an up-to-date clinic, complete with staff and X-ray apparatus, for the treatment of this disease at Allahabad. The number of surgical operations, the majority of them minor in character, performed in hospitals and dispensaries of all classes during the year was 350,215. Extent of medical relief.

247. Although the total number of students in the civil class of the Medical School for men at Agra rose by 14, a decrease in the military class, which is under abolition, resulted in a total fall of five to 338. The Women's Medical School at Agra recorded a further increase in the number of students, which stood at 89. Medical education.

248. The scheme of subsidizing private practitioners to induce them to settle down in rural areas has been in force for nine years but only twenty practitioners have so far been attracted to the scheme and are in receipt of subsidies. General.

On the other land there is a great demand under the scheme for subsidizing rural dispensaries by paying half a fixed standard of non-recurring and recurring expenditure, and a rapid increase in the number of these dispensaries is only delayed by Government's present inability to provide more funds.

Provision was made for the provincialization of the Colvin and Eye Hospitals at Allahabad with effect from April 1, 1934.

Leprosy clinics have been started in nearly all districts and have been an undoubted success.

37. Public Health Services

(See the report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December 31, 1933, *and of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, for the year ending March* 31, 1934)

249. The budget allotment for the entire Public Health Department during 1933-34 was Rs.19·46 lakhs against Rs.19·57 Finance.

lakhs in 1932-33. Of this sum the Director of Public Health controlled Rs.12·88 lakhs.

Board of Public Health.

250. Government placed a sum of Rs.1·71 lakhs at the disposal of the Board of Public Health for the year 1933-34. Establishment charges were reduced from Rs.8,008 to Rs.3,766.

Work of the Staff.

251. As a result of the arrangements made for inspection of pilgrims visiting the Adh-Kumbh fair at Hardwar no epidemic disease occurred in the fair area. Similar success was obtained with the Magh Mela at Allahabad, where the attendance on the chief bathing day was 1,200,000. The department also made the usual arrangements at other important fairs, with generally satisfactory results.

Rural Sanitation.

252. Owing to lack of funds no expansion was possible in the district health services, and for the same reason little progress could be made in the village aid scheme. Progress was made, however, in the health unit at Partabgarh; the maternity and child welfare service was more popular and the water-supply was improved.

District Boards spent on public health Rs. 2·94 lakhs, or 2·5 per cent. of their own revenues against 2·7 per cent. in 1931-32 and 3·12 per cent. in 1930-31.

Malaria.

253. Anti-malarial measures at Banbasa kept the disease strictly under control. Local volunteer agency is being utilised to sprinkle parisgreen on the breeding sites of mosquitoes round certain groups of villages in the Tarai and Bhabar Estates. The department also continued its investigations into the effects of canal irrigation on the incidence of malaria in the areas served by the Sarda canal; these showed that the spleen rate was definitely higher in villages served by the canal than in those not so served.

Maternity and child welfare

254. The maternity and child welfare staff conducted 33,037 labour cases and succeeded in keeping the infantile mortality rate down to 65·71 per mille against a rate of 242·82 among cases in the same area not attended by the staff. Little progress could be made in the training of indigenous *dais*.

Training of personnel.

255. At the Provincial Hygiene Institute 38 students were reading for the M.B., B.S. degree; as there were less than five applicants for admission to the L. P. H. class, this class was temporarily suspended.

Propaganda.

256. The Hygiene Publicity Bureau continued to carry out health propaganda by means of cinema and lantern lectures. The Publicity van travelled about 5,000 miles and gave 153 demonstrations attended by about 230,000 persons.

Superintending Engineer, Public Health Department.

257. The Superintending Engineer in addition to supervising open waterworks and drainage pumping stations, scrutinising parts of certain municipal budgets, and advising local authorities and Government departments, prepared projects, including preliminary proposals and forecasts of costs, amounting to Rs.57·20 lakhs.

38. Vaccination

(See the chapter on vaccination in the report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December 31, 1933)

Number of vaccinations.

258. The number of persons vaccinated during the year 1933-34 rose by 45,761 to 1,751,555; 96·01 per cent. of the primary vaccinations and 39·84 of the re-vaccinations were successful. The number of persons successfully vaccinated again showed an increase, from 30·00 to 31·59 per mille.

General.

259. Deaths from small-pox rose from ·06 to ·20 *per mille*.

Expenditure on vaccination was Rs.4·64 lakhs against Rs.4·59 lakhs in the preceding year; but the average cost of each successful vaccination fell from four annas two pies to four annas.

CHAPTER VII—INSTRUCTION

39. Education

(See the general report on public instruction in the United Provinces for the year ending March 31, 1934)

Number of institutions and students.

260. The total number of educational institutions rose from 25,360 at the end of 1932-33 to 25,451 at the end of 1933-34. Of these 23,107 were recognised and 2,344 unrecognised. Although the number of unrecognised institutions, which had risen by 93 in the previous year, fell by 74, there was an increase of 165 in the number of recognised institutions. Enrolment was 1,578,689 compared with 1,535,208 at the end of 1932-33 ; the increase was mainly in the primary stage. The percentage of the population under instruction rose by ·03 to 3·20 per cent.

Expenditure.

261. There was a fall in expenditure of Rs.0·90 lakh to Rs.370·30 lakhs, of which 53·4 per cent. was met by Government, 19·9 per cent. from fees, 13·6 per cent. from miscellaneous sources, 8·3 per cent. by district boards and 4·3 per cent. by municipal boards. The income from fees increased owing to the rise in the number of students on the rolls, but the urgent need for economy forced Government to reduce their contribution.

The total expenditure was distributed between the various forms of education as follows :—

University	...	12 per cent.
Collegiate	...	2·6 „
Secondary	...	32·4 „
Primary	...	25 „
Technical	...	6·7 „

The remainder was spent on buildings and equipment and inspection, scholarships, etc.

University education.

262. At the five universities in the Province, of which three are provincial foundations and the other two, being established by Acts of the Central Legislature, are aided by the Government

of India, the total enrolment rose by 366 to 7,867. Contributions from provincial revenues, including non-recurring grants of Rs.35,700, increased from Rs.21·55 lakhs in the preceding year to Rs.23·78 lakhs. Discipline was generally good but although interest in games was, on the whole, maintained, the authorities of the Lucknow University report that the attendance at physical training classes was not satisfactory and that much remains to be done in rousing the interest of students in other games than tennis. At the Allahabad University, which finished the year with a deficit of Rs.0·55 lakh, the B.Sc. examination in Agriculture was held for the first time. The Muslim University at Aligarh passed an anxious year in attempting to reduce its large budget deficit. To meet the rising demand for University education for women a hostel was built with Government aid at St. John's College, Agra, while other women's hostels are planned at Allahabad and Lucknow Universities.

Secondary education.

263. The demand for secondary education has not abated for the increase in the number of students, which was 6,089 in 1931-32 but fell to 1,809 in the succeeding year, rose again to 5,941 in the year 1933-34. The number of institutions rose by 18 to 1,070. Expenditure rose from Rs.87·54 lakhs to Rs.92·10 lakhs, an increase of Rs 4·56 lakhs of which Rs.1·24 lakhs was met by the rise in fees.

The number of Intermediate Colleges rose by one to 30 while the number of Anglo-Vernacular High and English middle schools increased by twelve; there were 3,465 more scholars attending these schools. Expenditure increased by Rs.2·26 lakhs. In the Intermediate Colleges, where the purpose for which Intermediate classes were separated from the degree classes is being defeated by the size of the classes, English, in particular, is badly taught. Equipment has suffered from reduction in expenditure during the last few years and many of the poorer schools are barely efficient. Accommodation is often inadequate. Better but less expensive hostels are required in many places. Although the percentage of trained teachers in Government schools was 94 and is steadily rising, improvement in the standard of teaching in aided school continued to be very slow. The teaching of English has suffered since the vernacular was made the medium of instruction for

other subjects but there has of late been some improvement in the methods of teaching history. Discipline was good, physical training improved and scouting increased rapidly in popularity.

Vernacular Middle Schools increased by eleven to 748 and the number of scholars rose from 86,008 to 88,242. Expenditure rose from Rs.17·42 lakhs to Rs.18·38 lakhs. Vernacular secondary education, which enables a boy to take his place as an educated person in the life of the village, costs about one-third of the sum required to educate a boy up to the Intermediate stage in an English school. Unfortunately buildings are often unsuitable and the continuous demand for still further vernacular education results in constant pressure on local bodies to lower the standard of buildings, equipment and staff. Hostels are generally inadequate and teaching lacks inspiration. Agriculture and rural knowledge classes, although hampered by lack of funds, made progress, however; while enthusiasm for scouting grew and interest in first aid and hygiene extended.

Primary Education.

264. Primary education is not very efficient. The number of schools rose by 76 to 19,214 with an enrolment of 1,167,265 or an average of 60 per school, which is too low for efficiency. Full value is not received for the annual expenditure of about eighty-six lakhs of rupees as a large number of boys enrolled in the infant classes fail to reach class IV in which permanent literacy is achieved. For this state of affairs many reasons have been adduced, including the ignorance and ineffectiveness of the teachers, the unsuitability of buildings, the inadequacy of equipment and the lack of appreciation of the value of literacy which leads parents to succumb to economic stress and withdraw their children from school when still very young. Compulsory primary education has been introduced in 36 municipalities, but the committees which should enforce compulsion are not always energetic, school buildings and equipment are often inadequate and tuition not altogether satisfactory; the progress they have made so far is very slow. Results are also disappointing in rural areas. It has been suggested that it would be advisable to cut down the number and increase the size of existing schools, concentrating on the proper maintenance and equipment of this reduced number and to work for the extension of girls' education.

Handwork has already been introduced in many of the boards' schools with gratifying results, while physical training is generally improving and the boy scout movement spreading steadily.

School gardens are also increasing and in the Benares circle every primary school is reported to have a garden.

Education of girls.

265. Although 86 unrecognized institutions were closed during the year, 35 more schools were recognized, and the total number of scholars increased by 5,210. In two years there has been an increase of 17 per cent. in the number of girls reading in all kinds of schools—sufficient testimony to the interest which has been aroused in the education of girls. Expenditure on girls' education rose by Rs.1·22 lakhs to Rs.20·80 lakhs. There is a demand for more high schools for girls in response to which a new school was opened at Bareilly. Further development rests on the availability of funds.

Schools for special classes.

266. A Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education was established in November 1933. Islamia schools increased by eleven to 690 and aided maktabs by 22 to 1,477 and the total number of Muslim pupils at all schools rose by 9,999 to 238,148. The expenditure on Muslim education increased by Rs.0·15 lakh to Rs.4·61 lakhs. The standard of education in Islamia schools compared favourably with that in ordinary schools but unqualified staff, unsuitable buildings, inadequate equipment and lack of supervision combined to lower the standard in maktabs. A special officer was appointed to report on the best means of extending facilities for the education of depressed classes—a subject which received careful consideration at a conference which was convened by Government in September 1933. Though there was a fall of thirteen in the number of special schools for boys of the depressed classes, the number of such boys attending ordinary schools rose by 7,652, i.e., by 6·6 per cent.

Training institutions for men teachers.

267. Institutions for training male teachers numbered 75 as before but there was an increase of 116 in the number of students. Training classes, necessary though not entirely satisfactory institutions, were reduced by three to 46.

268. Thirty-three more women teachers than in 1932-33 were under training during the year. The first English Teachers' Certificate Class and a fourth Normal School for girls were opened by Government. A new training class for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate, aided by Government, was opened at Benares. Training institutions for women teachers.

269. The most important oriental institution is the Government Sanskrit College at Benares where the number of scholars rose from 599 to 667; of the 480 who appeared in the various examinations, however, only 255 passed. The number of Sanskrit Pathshalas rose from 728 to 909. Oriental Institutions.

40. Literature and the Press

Literary Publications

270. The total number of publications registered rose further from 3,350 to 3,612.

271. Of this number, 62·2 per cent. were in Hindi and 10·4 per cent. in Urdu. There were 2,240 publications in Hindi, 378 in Urdu and 128 in Sanskrit. The remainder were in polyglot or languages but little used. Number and language.

272. As usual about one-third of the year's publications were in verse; of the remainder 505 dealt with languages, 332 with religion, 227 were fiction, 289 were related to the natural or mathemetical and mechanical sciences, while 207 were concerned with history and geography. Subject and form.

273. The controversy between Sunnis and Shias was responsible for a large number of books most of which were issued by the Imamia Mission at Lucknow; many of these were intended to refute Mufti Mohammad Khalil's allegation that the murderers of Hussain were Shias. From the Maarif Press at Azamgarh came a number of scholarly works on the history of Islam. Subject and tone. (a) Religion.

274. There were few direct attacks on Government; and political propaganda, apart from the usual nationalist poems, took the form of studies of political movements and of the lives of social reformers in other countries. Examples of such studies are the books entitled "In Soviet Russia," published by Radhey (b) Politics.

Shiam Gupta, "A Study of Karl Marx," by Satya Bakht, and biographies of Lenin and De Valera.

(c) Social. 275. The movement for the removal of untouchability gave rise to a large number of books and pamphlets.

(d) Miscellaneous. 276. A feature of the year's publications was the decline, both in quality and quantity of works in Urdu; the only notable work of this kind was a second volume of the Lives of Kashmiri Poets, entitled "Bahar-i-Gulshan-i-Kashmir." Hindi writers, on the other hand, were very active and they covered a wide range of subjects, including science, agriculture, cattle disease, midwifery, health, village welfare and biography. The life of Chandra Gupta Vikramaditya, by G. P. Mehta is a valuable addition to Hindi biographical literature, while Munshi Prem Chand enhanced his reputation as a novelist by the publication, among others, of a new book with the title of "Karmi Bhumi."

The Press

Number of journals. 277. The number of newspapers and periodicals printed in the United Provinces during the year 1933 rose by 61 to 666. Of these 27 were published daily, 8 biweekly, 231 weekly and 256 monthly.

Publishing centres. 278. The output of the more important centres was as follows:—

Allahabad, 92 papers; Lucknow, 59; Cawnpore, 57; Benares, 45; Agra, 44; Meerut, 40; Aligarh, 36; Moradabad, 27; Gorakhpur, 25; Jhansi, 19; Saharanpur, 16; Bijnor and Muttra, 15 each; Muzaffarnagar, 14; Jaunpur and Etawah, 11 each; Fyzabad, 10; Shahjahanpur, Rae Bareli and Fatehpur, 9 each; Farrukhabad and Budaun, 8 each.

Language. 279. Ninety-two papers were printed in English, 265 in Urdu and 233 in Hindi.

Circulation. 280. The number of papers reported on by the Government reporter rose from 226 to 262. Of these 53·4 per cent. were edited by Hindus, 41·2 per cent. by Muslims and 5·4 per cent. by Christians. There were two English, three Urdu and six Hindi papers with circulations of more than 4,000 each, while three English, four Urdu and 11 Hindi papers had circulations varying from 2,000 to 4,000 each. Among the papers which were added

to the list of publications reported on were the "Citizen," (Lucknow), an English fortnightly which, professing to work for the development of a civic spirit and for the attainment of the utmost freedom for self-governing bodies, showed distinct extremist and communist tendencies, and the "Indian Voice" (Cawnpore), an English weekly, which was liberal in politics and orthodox in religious matters, holding that Government have no right to interfere by legislation in social or religious affairs.

Action against the Press.

281. There was no prosecution under the Indian Penal Code, nor was security demanded from any publication under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931. Seven papers were warned for publishing objectionable articles, which included attacks on Indian States, a seditious story and articles with a communist bias.

Subject matter.

282. Most of the important extremist Hindi papers, which had discontinued editorial comments in 1932, avowedly as a protest against the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, resumed the publication of editorials during 1933, but were careful not to allow their advocacy of extremist doctrines to render them liable to proceedings under the Act. Consequently there was a cessation of direct propaganda in favour of civil disobedience; but such activity was replaced, in a section of the vernacular press, by discussion and propaganda in favour of communism.

Reforms.

283. Consequent on the publication of the White Paper, constitutional reform was naturally the topic mostly widely discussed in the press. The White Paper evoked a volume of comment ranging from vehement criticism to qualified support; criticism predominated and was mainly directed against the emergency powers and the safeguards. Extremist papers maintained that nothing short of complete independence would satisfy the country; the Labour press criticized the absence of any proposals for the amelioration of the conditions of the agricultural and working classes and affirmed that all power under the proposed constitution would be wielded by the capitalists. While the majority of Muslim papers joined the liberal press in criticising the proposals for not securing any substantial transfer

of power to popular control, their main grievance was that the Central Government and the legislatures would be dominated by Hindus under the proposed constitution. The White Paper proposals found support with the pro-Government section of the press, which argued that the reforms proposed would constitute a substantial and far-reaching improvement on the present constitution.

Congress.

284. Opinion was divided on the future programme of the Congress. One section favoured the capture of the legislatures; another showed sympathy with Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, who declared that India's immediate goal was the abolition of all special class privileges and vested interests and the severance of the British connection. Labour organs and some extremist papers, in supporting the latter view, remarked that if Congress claimed to represent the people, it should define Swaraj clearly as self-government in a socialistic form. Muslim papers however denounced the Pandit's ideals as impracticable and detrimental to the best interests of the country.

Civil disobedience.

285. By July, when the Congress leaders met at Poona to determine their future programme, public opinion was shown in the press to be strongly in favour of the abandonment of the civil disobedience movement and for the adoption of a constructive policy. The decision to substitute individual civil disobedience for mass civil disobedience was regarded by the Muslim press in general and by a section of the liberal Press as an admission of defeat.

Political and communist propaganda.

286. Poems invoking divine aid in the liberation of India and articles censuring the immorality of western civilization took the place of direct expression of political doctrines, which was abandoned by the extremist papers in the face of the press (Emergency Powers) Act. There was a considerable increase of propaganda directed against the established order and against the Indian States and the taluqdari and zamindari systems in particular. Landed interests expressed some alarm at this development.

Removal of untouchability.

287. Mr. Gandhi's fast, which was watched with great anxiety by the Hindu papers and was strongly disapproved of

by the Muslim press, gave a great stimulus to the movement for the removal of untouchability. The Muslim papers viewed the movement with growing suspicion as an attempt to strengthen the position of the Hindu community and appealed to the *ulema* to use the opportunity to bring the depressed classes into the Islamic fold. Orthodox papers opposed the movement strongly, seeing in it a political move creating unrest and animosity between Sanatanists and reformers.

Agricultural affairs.

288. A number of letters and articles appeared in the vernacular press, calling upon Government to take adequate measures for the relief of the distress caused to agriculturists by natural calamities and the economic depression. The Bills for the relief of agricultural indebtedness were generally welcomed, particularly by the Muslim press, subject to the general criticism that they did not go far enough. Several papers contended that the mere reduction of interest would not suffice to relieve the indebtedness of tenants, and pleaded for the establishment of agricultural banks. Muslim papers pressed for the lowering of the maximum rate of interest.

Muslim affairs.

289. Aerial bombing on the North-West Frontier evoked vehement protests, especially from the Muslim press. British policy and administration in Palestine were also bitterly criticized by the same press and some papers usually moderate and pro-Government in tone affirmed that there could be no Anglo-Muslim *entente* in the face of the "Anglo-Jewish Crusade" against the Arabs. Muslim papers in general opposed the introduction of compulsory education in municipal schools and condemned the present system of female education as demoralizing to Muslim girls; but they admitted that if suitable courses of study, aiming at the preservation of Islamic culture and traditions, were introduced and adequate provision made for the safeguarding of Muslim customs, there would be no objection to compulsory education.

Hindu Mahasabha.

290. The Muslim press unanimously denounced the presidential address delivered by Bhai Parmanand at the 15th session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Ajmer as highly provocative and calculated to lead to communal disturbances,

and declared that communal bigotry had led the Mahasabha to sacrifice national interests to its desire to establish Hindu domination. A number of Hindu papers also deplored the address as excessively communal in tone.

Indian States.

291. The disturbances in Alwar received prominent attention, and the press as usual in such cases was divided on communal lines regarding them. The Muslim papers as a whole protested strongly against the measures taken by the Maharaja for the supression of the Meos, and represented that the position of Alwar Muslims was intolerable. All but a few of them commended the action of Government as necessary if the grievances of the Muslim subjects were to be redressed and the financial stability of the State restored. The Hindu press on the other hand supported the action taken by the Maharaja, sought to represent him as the victim of mischievous propaganda which was exploiting economic distress for its own purposes, and strongly resented the action taken by the Government of India. Some papers warned the Princes not to depend on the Paramount Power for assistance but to secure their position by winning the goodwill of their subjects and by helping Indians towards the attainment of *swaraj*.

Miscellaneous.

292. The press gave a good deal of attention to the Reserve Bank Bill, alleging that it would give British interests a dominant voice in matters relating to the credit and currency of India. It was urged that the majority of directors should be Indians, that Indian and British political influence should be eliminated, and that the major portion of the paid-up capital should be reserved for Indians. Other features of the year were general condemnation of terrorism in Bengal, qualified by the criticism that the measures adopted by the Bengal Government would merely aggravate the evil complaint that the sentences passed in the Meerut conspiracy case were unduly severe; opposition to the part restoration of the emergency deductions from salaries, and widespread suspicion of the tri-partite textile conference, which was represented as likely to sacrifice Indian interests to Lancashire.

41. Arts and Sciences.

(See the reports on the Lucknow and Muttra Museums and on the Allahabad and Lucknow Public Libraries for the year ending March 31, 1934.)

Museums.

293. During the year 115 additions were made to the various sections of the Lucknow Museum, 9 under the head of Archaeology, 58 under Numismatics, 11 under Natural History, 26 under Ethnography and 11 in the Picture Gallery and the Library. A door lintel in red spotted sandstone depicting a procession of Vidyadharas flying towards an ornamental and jewelled crown, which was acquired for the Archaeological Section, is of outstanding interest. An exceedingly rare silver portrait medal or coin of Shah Alam II, which furnishes a genuine record of the dates of the Emperor's birth, of his accession and his restoration to the throne, was purchased from the Museum funds. The Prince of Wales Zoological Gardens, Lucknow, presented to the Natural History section, in addition to four birds and six other mammals, the remains of a magnificent young rhinoceros which will be mounted and placed in the Museum next year. The daily average number of visitors rose from 564 to 600.

There were 200 additions to the Curzon Museum at Muttra including a fragment of a terracotta cup bearing an inscription in Mauryan Brahmi on its inner surface and the railing pillar of a staircase on which is carved an interesting female figure reclining against the trunk of an Asoka tree which she is touching with her right foot. Twenty-nine new books were added to the Library.

Libraries.

294. Eight hundred and fifty books were added to the Allahabad Public Library; of these the Library purchased 712. The main hall of the Library, which was seriously damaged by the recent earthquake, had to be closed to the public from the middle of January, and there was consequently a fall in the number of visitors from 20,567 to 15,426.

The Amir-ud-Daula Public Library at Lucknow purchased 701 new books and received 153 other publications as gifts. The total number of visitors to the Library increased from 23,235 to 26,292.

CHAPTER VIII—ARCHAEOLOGY.

42. Archaeology.

Conservation.

295. During the year 1933-34 a sum of Rs.9,564 was spent on special repairs and Rs.41,213 on annual repairs to ancient monuments in the United Provinces, and a sum of Rs.48,489 was expended on the maintenance of the gardens attached to the monuments.

The most important special repair works carried out were at the Taj at Agra, where the paving of the floor of the *dalan* east of the main entrance was completed, and in the Dargah of Shaikh Salim Chishti at Fatehpur-Sikri. The work at the Kufa Mosque at Kazimain, Lucknow, which had been in progress since 1932-33, was completed, as also the renewal of the woodwork of the gun carriages at the Residency. In the course of carrying out drainage works at Sarnath a small stone image of Buddha in perfect condition and belonging to the sixth century A. D. was found.

Gardens.

296. The Archaeological Gardens at Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra were maintained as usual. A number of lawns at Allahabad, Lucknow and in the Agra Fort were trenched and regrassed. At Agra the late rains destroyed the first sowings of winter annuals, which also suffered from hailstorms later in the year. Improvements were effected at Rambagh, Chini-ka-Rauza, Itamad-ud-Daula's tomb and at Sikandra.

CHAPTER IX—MISCELLANEOUS

43. Ecclesiastical

297. The year was uneventful.

44. Emigration and Immigration

(See the report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, VII of 1922, *for the year ending December* 31, 1933.)

Foreign emigration.

298. There was no emigration to foreign countries during the year. Only 426 emigrants, as against 1,375 in 1932, embarked from the colonies to return to India. Their general health was good and only one died during the voyage. The number of emigrants who returned with savings of more than Rs.150 was 174, while 136 had no money; of these 58 were actually paupers and the remainder were dependants of others who had brought savings.

Inland emigration.

299. The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, VI of 1901, was repealed and replaced by the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, XXII of 1932, with effect from October 1, 1933. No report was prepared on the working of the Assam Act for the period July 1 to September 30, 1933 and in future no provincial reports on the working of the new Act will be prepared. The Controller of Emigrant Labour, Shillong, is preparing an all-India report for the year ending October 1, 1934, but so far no statistics are available.

Immigration.

300. No figures are available.

45. Government Printing and Stationery.

(See the report on the working of the Department of Printing and Stationery for the year 1933-34.)

Government Press.

301. Receipts, less by Rs.24,571 than in the preceding year, amounted to Rs.4·93 lakhs. Expenditure fell from Rs.6·20 lakhs to Rs.6·05 lakhs.

Stationery.

302. Books registered rose by 270 to 3,620. The Provincial Stationery Office, which in 1932-33 stocked only Indian-made paper and stationery and drew its supplies of imported articles

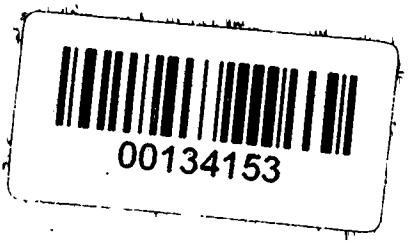
from the Central Stationery Office, was able in the year 1933-34 to purchase and stock imported as well as Indian-made articles and called on the Central Stationery Office only for one or two small items. Expenditure fell by Rs.0·71 lakh to Rs.4·30 lakhs, partly owing to the substitution of glazed buff printing paper for semi-bleached and *badami* papers and partly owing to a fall in the prices of Indian-made paper and a decrease from 858 to 845 in the number of tons supplied. The total value of stationery and rubber stamps issued to officers entitled to free supplies was Rs.4·29 lakhs or Rs.8 per head as against Rs.7 per head in 1932-33.

46. Improvement Trusts

Cawnpore. 303. The net income was Rs.5.26 lakhs compared with Rs.4.49 lakhs in the preceding year, while the net expenditure rose from Rs.4.71 lakhs to Rs. 5.32 lakhs, of which Rs.1·29 lakhs were spent on roads and Rs.1·94 lakhs on the acquisition of land. The Sisamau scheme continues to be the most important of the Trust Schemes.

Lucknow. 304. In October, 1933, the Executive Officer, office superintendent, chief accountant and another accountant were called upon to relinquish their posts, as they were suspected by the police of being concerned in the series of serious embezzlements which had been discovered towards the close of the preceding year. The investigations which followed revealed that the Trust's affairs were in a chaotic condition. Many hundreds of files were pending and very large sums of money were in arrears. A systematic overhaul of the whole machinery was taken in hand, and after the end of the year a new Executive Officer was appointed. A great effort was made to keep up-to-date the ordinary current work of the Trust, but many schemes were inevitably held up; it is hoped, however, that the administration will now soon be established on a sound basis.

Allahabad. 305. Against a net income of Rs.1·86 lakhs, of which Rs.1·48 lakhs were realized by the sale of land, the Trust incurred an expenditure of Rs.1·19 lakhs. The Trust continues to feel handicapped because the nazul lands falling within the area of their schemes are not under their control.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